

Browder's Birthday To Be Observed by Coast-to-Coast Drive

National Committee Announces 50th Anniversary Campaign to Build Party, Master Teachings of Browder, Increase Daily Worker Circulation

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday announced the launching of a Browder Fiftieth Anniversary Campaign in observance of the forthcoming birthday of the Communist leader on May 30. The statement of the National Committee follows:

TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS

Dear Comrades:

The Fiftieth Anniversary of Comrade Earl Browder takes place on May 20. Our beloved comrade, the leader of our Party and the greatest leader and teacher of the American working class will be behind prison doors on this, his fiftieth birthday. Prison bars will separate him from his Party comrades, from the working class, from his family, because he dares to expose the criminal war plans of Wall Street's government and seeks to arouse the American working class and people to defend the peace of our nation and the security of its people.

Comrades, members of the Communist Party, on Comrade Browder's fiftieth birthday let us demonstrate anew that although Comrade Browder is behind prison walls the forces of reaction, fascism and war have not silenced his great voice. Let us demonstrate that our Party continues the struggle for the cause he so ably championed with increased confidence and determination.

Let us launch a BROWDER FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN during the period May 1 to June 15. The purpose of this campaign will be to celebrate Browder's Birthday and advance the fight for his freedom by strengthening the Communist Party, the Party of Browder. The National Committee proposes that each state organization should immediately make all preparations necessary to launch the campaign on May 1. Plans should be worked out to achieve the following objectives:

1. Organize huge mass meetings on May 20 to Celebrate Browder's Fiftieth Birthday and to demand his freedom.

2. Circulate and master Browder's teachings. For a mass sale of all Browder's books, especially a BIRTHDAY EDITION of BROWDER'S latest book, THE WAY OUT, and Robert Minor's pamphlet, FREE EARL BROWDER.

3. Extend the permanent circulation of the Daily Worker. Let every reader during this period buy ONE EXTRA COPY EACH DAY and use it to win a PERMANENT DAILY WORKER READER. For a special Browder Birthday edition of at least 100,000 copies.

4. Recruit thousands of new members into the Party from those sections of the working class that already share our indignation and protest at the imprisonment of Browder, who join us in our deep hatred of the forces of reaction that are dragging our country into war and that are responsible for the imprisonment of such an outstanding American as Browder.

The strengthening of our Party by 5,000 new recruits in six weeks from the ranks of workers engaging in great economic struggles, is a tremendous task but one which will best answer the attempts of Wall Street and the White House to deprive the American workers of their political rights by attacks on our Party. And it will be the greatest tribute and birthday gift which our Party membership can give to Comrade Browder. Every Party District is called upon to voluntarily work out their responsibility towards this goal, and to politically mobilize and organize the entire Party to achieve this great task.

Let our determination and resoluteness in achieving these tasks in connection with our struggle for the IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL FREEDOM OF EARL BROWDER result in tens of thousands of Party and non-Party workers, professionals, Negroes, farmers and youth remembering Earl Browder on his fiftieth birthday in Atlanta Penitentiary. Forward to a mighty Browder anniversary campaign to build the Party, master Browder's teachings, and increase the circulation of the Daily Worker!

WM. Z. FOSTER, National Chairman,
ROBERT MINOR, Acting Secretary.

Murray Hits Mayor's Scab Transit Threat; Unions Get Summons

CIO Leader Backs Stand of TWU for Pact on Subways

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—CIO President Philip Murray today sharply criticized the strikebreaking refusal of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to negotiate a collective bargaining contract for the city-owned subway lines with the Transport Workers Union.

Murray declared that to deny the subway workers the right to bargain with the Board of Transportation "is to place them at the mercy of three men with unlimited power."

"There is as much legal and moral justification for such a course as there would have been in placing these workers at the mercy of the Board of Directors of the company which formerly operated these lines," Murray said.

The CIO president endorsed the declaration of policy issued by the International Executive Board of the union as "a sober statement of principles, which would constitute a reasonable basis for negotiations."

He suggested to the Mayor that "at your earliest convenience, a

LaGuardia Takes Fight Against Workers Into Court

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

Mayor LaGuardia carried his fight into the courts yesterday to scrap union contracts of the Transport Workers Union and the Railroad Brotherhoods and establish the open shop on the city-owned transit lines.

Corporation Counsel William C. Chanler late in the afternoon served summons on the TWU, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen of America in a Supreme Court suit to outlaw sections of the labor contracts, assumed by the city last year, providing that men working on the BMT and IRT lines must be "good standing" union members.

The legal action followed closely adoption of a resolution by the Board of Transportation asserting the TWU and the Brotherhoods had demanded the city dismiss under contract terms employees who do not pay union dues and asking the Corporation Counsel to seek declaratory judgment in the courts on the matter.

Austin Hogan, president of the

Murray Scores Mayor for Attack on T. W. U.

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Vol. XVIII, No. 86

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1941

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1979. (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

NAZI DRIVE SLASHES YUGOSLAVIA IN HALF; GREEKS IN THRACE CUT OFF

Weather

Local—Slightly cloudy; not much change in temperatures; south-east winds; highest temperature 58.
Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair, not much change in temperature.

Negotiations In Ford Strike Continue

Picket Lines at Huge Plant Grow; Ford Talks with Governor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 9.—Henry Ford late tonight was meeting with Michigan's Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner. Van Wagoner with Dewey, Federal Conciliator, has with union officials been seeking to settle the eight-day strike of 51,500 Ford workers. Van Wagoner, before he left to see Ford said, "The Ford strike is not settled. We will continue to negotiate."

Harry Bennett accompanied Van Wagoner to see Ford. This is the first time that the reactionary auto manufacturer within the last seven days has publicly discussed the strike.

By William Allan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 9.—Negotiations between United Auto Workers-CIO leaders and the Ford Motor Co. concluded shortly before 9:00 P.M. Federal Conciliator Dewey announced that while negotiations had not broken off, there would be no more negotiations tonight. Rumors of a settlement tonight failed to materialize with this announcement by Dewey. Negotiations are expected to continue tomorrow though no confirmation was given.

The marching thousands of Ford workers picketing the 16 miles around the strike-bound River Rouge plant of Henry Ford, watched with calmness and certainty of victory the negotiations between their union leaders and company representatives.

The UAW-CIO is demanding wage increases to bring Ford workers' wages up to that of GM and

(Continued on Page 4)

Reach Terms For 2/3 of Soft Coal Industry

Southern Owners Hold Out on 1 3/4 Cents on a Ton

An agreement, expected to put over two thirds of the bituminous coal miners back to work next Monday, was reached with a majority of the coal operators, John R. Steelman, director of United States Conciliation Service, announced yesterday.

The holdouts, a group of southern operators who account for about 30 per cent of the country's coal production, Steelman revealed, refuse to give up the 40 cents a day wage differential which amounts to only a cent and three-quarters on a ton. Formal signing of the agreement with the operators who are ready to do so, Steelman said, is being delayed for a day on the hope that a "total agreement" could still be obtained.

In the sub-committee of eight negotiating the agreement, the four miners and two northern representatives of the operators, voted for the agreement, Steelman said. The Easter holidays, Steelman said, give some additional time in which to make efforts for the "total agreement."

Actual signing would have to take place by Saturday if a start-work order by the United Mine Workers is to reach the sprawling industry in time for Monday.

Steelman's announcement said: "A majority of the conferees have come to an agreement. That agreement would cover about 55 per cent of the tonnage of the Appalachian, and, of course, it is assumed the outlying areas which produce about 30 per cent of the total tonnage of the country. This

(Continued on Page 2)



Ford Pickets in the Groove: Striker at the Ford River Rouge plant at Dearborn, Mich., swings his partner through a dance while fellow-strikers clap hands. The scene: Gate Four of the huge plant now at a complete standstill.

Prominent Detroit Negroes Assail Ford for KKK Policy

Cross Section of Leading Church, Civic Representatives Issue Blistering Attack on Anti-Negro Activities of Open-Shopper

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 9.—A representative cross section of leading Negro citizens here yesterday, in a signed statement, charged that Ford's policy toward labor, especially Negro workers, fits precisely into the policies of the Ku Klux Klan.

The signers, among them State Senator Charles C. Diggs, Louis Martin, editor, many clergymen and prominent persons in other civic positions, asserted they wholeheartedly back the demands of the Ford strikers, led by the United Automobile Workers of America.

The group charged that Ford is carrying on "un-American, undemocratic and subversive" activities in "seeking to pit white labor against black."

NEGRO STATEMENT

The full statement follows: "Detroit is today the scene of what may prove to be the greatest struggle in the history of our country. The strike in the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company is not alone the concern of the men who were employed there. The matter is one of national importance. That is the way that we who are Negro Americans approach the issues involved.

"For the Negro people the struggle here is of vital significance. We can see that it is not only Negro labor that is affected. We Negro business and professional men, we who are ministers, our Negro youth and Negro housewife has a stake in the decisions to be reached. An examination of the Ford situation shows that it is a struggle for the survival of the Negro people in this country."

(Continued on Page 5)

Teachers on Stand Blast Coudert Charges

8 Members of College Teachers Union Reply to Canning

By S. W. Gerson

Continuing a fighting defense, eight members of the College Teachers Union yesterday took the stand at the Rapp-Coudert legislative committee hearings to blast charges of "subversive activities."

The hearings at the county courthouse, marked by sharp clashes Tuesday between union counsel and State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., committee vice-chairman, were relatively mild yesterday. Only one man, who would not give his name, was ejected.

Union attorney William G. Mulligan, who was physically ousted Tuesday, was barred from the courtroom in the morning but was admitted later in the day after he had issued a sharp statement attacking the committee.

The day's testimony again unraveled a record of high academic achievement on the part of the witnesses, who were among the sixty unionists named as "Communists" by William Martin Canning, a City College history instructor.

SCHOLARLY RECORDS

Canning had also testified that the persons he named were guilty of indoctrinating their students with Communist propaganda and were so busy with "Party" work that they neglected academic research. It was to these questions that the witnesses addressed themselves for the most part.

Six of the witnesses had master's degrees and one a Ph. D. Three were Phi Beta Kappa men and one had been elected to Sigma Xi, the honorary scientific fraternity. All of the seven men and one woman who testified had done work far beyond their normal scholastic duties.

Even the committee was slightly woozy and highly respectful after one of the witnesses, Dr. Lloyd Motz, a City College physics instructor, got through reciting his record.

Motz, who got his Ph.D. at Columbia in 1936, was graduated from CCNY in 1930. At the end of his freshman year he won a Tremaine scholarship, the next year the Pell medal for general scholarship, the Belden medal for excellence in mathematics, second year honors and the Naumberg travelling scholarship which enabled him to spend his junior year studying physics at the University of Göttingen, Germany. At the end of his junior year he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and in his senior year he was awarded the Ward medal for the highest proficiency

(Continued on Page 4)

Athens Says Main Greek Army Intact

Yugoslav High Command Reports Troops Are Attempting to Join Greeks in Albania, Some Manage to Cross Drin River

BERLIN, April 9 (UP).—Germany's four-day-old Balkan blitzkrieg has slashed Yugoslavia into two fragments, reaching the frontier of Italian Albania, and seized the key Aegean port of Salonika to lop off Greece's "finger" of territory eastward to Turkey, it was stated officially tonight.

Churchill Makes Bid for U. S. Convoys

Seeks to Involve the Soviet Union in War, Asks Eire Bases

LONDON, April 9 (UP).—Grimsby warning that Germany may at any moment invade the Soviet Union, Turkey or the British Isles, Prime Minister Winston Churchill asserted today that Britain faces "disaster" unless the Atlantic sea lanes are kept open for a flood of war supplies from the United States.

"Everything turns upon the battle of the Atlantic which is proceeding with growing intensity on both sides," Churchill told the House of Commons in a speech more somber than any he has made since Dunkerque and the collapse of France.

"There are many signs," he said, "which point to a Nazi attempt to secure the granary of the Ukraine and the oil fields of the Caucasus as a means of gaining the resources with which to wear down the English-speaking world."

ASKS EIRE BASES

The Prime Minister appealed to Ireland (Eire) for ports and air bases.

"I hope that eventually the inhabitants of our sister Isle will come to realize that it is as much in their interests as ours that their ports

(Continued on Page 2)

Report Chinese Guerrillas Attack Tokio Warships

(Wireless to International News)

SHANGHAI, April 9.—Chinese newspapers here carry reports that Japanese warships at anchor in the lower part of the Yangtze River are under continuous attack by Chinese guerrillas.

So serious a menace has this become that the Japanese command has categorically forbidden ships to sail at night.

Attacks on the Japanese ships are launched most often in the suburbs of Wuhu Tungling and Tingliu. Because of the frequent stoppages, the voyage between Shanghai and Hankow now takes seven days.

10 Million Still Jobless Despite War Orders, CIO Says; Unemployment as High as Year Ago

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Despite administration propaganda to the effect that the armaments boom is creating millions of new jobs, there are still about 10,000,000 unemployed workers in the United States.

An estimate which has just been made public by the CIO in its monthly periodical, the Economic Outlook, placed unemployment in January at 10,116,000.

This represented an increase of 1,119,000 or 12.5 per cent over the CIO estimate of 8,997,000 unemployed in December.

Unemployment in January, 1941, was just as great as in July, 1940, when the huge Roosevelt arms program was first getting started, the Economic Outlook pointed out. The

CIO estimate of unemployment in July was 10,067,000.

The CIO publication said that part of the rise in unemployment during January was due to seasonal factors, but made it plain that this was by no means the most important element in the picture.

Comparing figures for January, 1941 and January, 1940, the Economic Outlook said that unemployment during this entire period, which was marked by intensive arms production declined by less than 2,000,000.

Total employment in January, 1941 was 45,134,000 as compared with 42,723,000 in January, 1940, the Economic Outlook said.

While there were 2,411,000 more jobs in the first month of 1941 than in January, 1940, the CIO publica-

tion declared that unemployment dropped only 1,811,000 due to the addition of new workers to the labor force.

Pointing to a number of factors which are slowing up even the meager and relatively insignificant re-employment which has taken place so far, the Outlook came to the conclusion that most estimates of "greatly increased employment are excessive."

Official figures put out this week by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt also made it plain that there has been little alleviation of the severe unemployment problem.

McNutt admitted that there were 5,001,000 men and women registered with state employment offices in February as active job seekers and

that there was no decline in the number of active job seekers from January when unemployment usually reaches a seasonal peak.

The Federal Security Administrator boasted that the "daily rate of placements" by the state employment offices in February was 8 per cent higher in February than in January.

But he neglected to point out that the total of 345,000 filled by state employment offices in February was lower than the 363,000 total in January.

Another sign of acute unemployment reluctantly admitted by McNutt was that the same number of workers receiving unemployment compensation each week in Feb-

(Continued on Page 2)

In a staccato series of jubilant announcements, the Nazi High Command told of the occupation of Salonika, second city of Greece, the capitulation of the Greek forces entrapped to the east and the severing of Yugoslavia at its 166-mile waistline.

The Yugoslav and Greek allies have been split apart by the lightning thrust of Nazi mechanized armies across Yugoslavia, through the Vardar Valley town of Skopje, it was stated.

A Greek High Command's announcement that the isolated Greeks in eastern Macedonia are still battling the German tide near the Bulgarian frontier disputed a German High Command claim that the Greek forces there, hopelessly entrapped, had "thrown down their arms and capitulated."

Two victorious victories came exactly a year after Hitler launched his western European blitzkrieg leading to the collapse of France, and again, the Germans said, the German strategy of lightning thrust by advance armored units to immobilize enemy positions is working to perfection.

After virtually four days of silence, the Nazis opened the floodgates on the accumulated reports reflecting brilliant successes nearly everywhere.

The big mystery remained the part the British expeditionary force was to play in the Balkan conflict. If the Nazis had encountered the British anywhere, they made no mention of it.

The High Command, in five special communiqués supplementing the regular one, said the Germans were in control of Salonika, vital Greek seaport commanding the northern Aegean, and all of Greece stretching eastward to the Turkish border.

Authorized sources added that the Germans had swept through the Yugoslav towns of Skopje, Vele, Pripet, Tetovo and Nish, to link their might with that of Italy in Albania.

YUGOSLAV TROOPS CROSS DRIN RIVER

ATHENS, April 9 (UP).—Yugoslav forces were reported officially tonight to have crossed the Drin River into the interior of Italian Albania as reinforced British air squadrons, supporting a "hold-or-die" Greek stand, blasted at German columns around fallen Salonika.

A Yugoslav High Command communiqué, released by the Yugoslav legation here today, said that Yugoslav forces, striving to aid their Greek allies who still are pushing into Albania from the south, were driving steadily into Albania from the north.

The Greeks and Yugoslavs are attempting to join forces in Albania and deliver a knockout blow to the Italian army there before Hitler's "panzer" forces can come to the rescue of the Fascists.

The Royal Palace in Belgrade, it was revealed by official quarters here, was destroyed by 30 German bombs in the repeated attacks which also crushed hospitals, churches and schools. The government of Premier Gen. Dusan T. Simovich protested to "the civilized world" against the destruction of undefended Belgrade.

"Never were such cruelties committed by primitive peoples," said the Yugoslav protest.

Women and children, it was added, were machine-gunned by German planes as they fled through the streets.

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(Continued on Page 2)



Balkan War Map: Nazi troops driving westward from Bulgaria hold the Yugoslavian cities, Nis and Skopje, have driven a wedge between Yugoslavia and Greece, and control the approaches southward into Greece. British and Greek

troops have evacuated Salonika, important Aegean port, and surrendered the eastern corridor of Greece—adjoining Turkey—to the German legions, thus allowing a wedge to be driven also between Greece and Turkey. Greece, on the fourth day of the Balkan campaign, is completely isolated.

Nazis Cut Yugoslavia In Half; Salonika Falls

Yugoslav High Command Reports Troops Are Attempting to Join Greeks in Albania, Some Manage to Cross Drin River

(Continued from Page 1)

The streets from their bombed homes.

The Yugoslav communists said, in part:

"The enemy again bombed Belgrade on April 7 and 8 which was evacuated of military objectives on the first day of the war. Kragujevac, Skopje, Shabatz and Lazarevac also were bombed. Material losses were enormous as were victims of the civil population.

"In air battles of the last two days the enemy has lost more than a dozen planes."

"Our aviation is fighting heroically," the communists said.

"It was reported earlier by the United Press that Greek travelers returning from Belgrade described Yugoslav heroism in protecting their train, as it left Skopje, from the attacks of German dive-bombers."

"Immediately, Yugoslav planes took off and we saw two German planes brought down," they said.

Fresh formations of British bombers were flung into the battle of the Balkans, hammering the German lines of advance, waging air battles with the Nazi Luftwaffe and supporting Greek troops struggling to stem the German blitzkrieg push toward the interior of the nation.

The Greeks accepted the doom of Salonika, their second city and key to the Upper Aegean, as well as all of Macedonia stretching eastward from the Vardar River to the Turkish frontier.

DIGGING IN

The main Greek army remained intact, despite the entrapment of forces below the Bulgarian frontier east of Salonika and the Vardar, and was digging in alongside African veterans of the British expeditionary force on a line west of Salonika among the hills, woods and lakes of Macedonia.

The British expeditionary force has not yet gone into action against the crushing German drive, which doomed Salonika in a three-pronged sweep after collapse of the Yugoslav army on the Greek left flank, and a British military spokesman expressed confidence in its ability to "meet any eventuality when it comes into action."

LONDON, April 9 (UP).—Yugoslavia's main army is threatened with complete encirclement as re-

sult of the lightning German drive which has cut the nation in two parts, and "the immediate outlook is very serious," well informed British quarters said tonight.

The main army of Yugoslavia's 1,500,000 or more troops has been hemmed into the northern part of the country, facing German assaults from all sides, and may be unable to extricate itself, it was said.

GREEKS SURROUNDED

The Greeks, it was added, have lost several entire divisions which are virtually surrounded by the Germans in Thrace and Eastern Macedonia as result of the collapse of Yugoslav resistance along the Vardar River, which brought the Germans smashing down to the Aegean to take Salonika, at 4 A. M. today.

The Yugoslav collapse and the taking of Salonika at the top of the Aegean cut off the Greek forces still holding out below the Greek-Bulgarian frontier along the narrow "finger" of Greece stretching 200 miles eastward to the Turkish frontier.

REINFORCE TURKISH THRACE

ISTANBUL, April 9 (UP).—Some parts of Turkish Thrace, which has a common frontier with that part of eastern Greece yielded to the Germans, were reported tonight to have been reinforced on recommendation of British and Turkish military authorities.

To the veil of secrecy over Turkish policy and intentions was added a cloud of gloom over news that the Germans were sweeping through Greece and Yugoslavia.

Diplomatic sources believed the developments had made the possibility of Turk intervention even more remote.

ROME, April 9 (UP).— The Greek army in Albania was reported tonight to be withdrawing across the border to avoid any chance of being trapped by the German and Italian forces newly joined in southern Yugoslavia.

Accounts from Tirana, the Albanian capital, told of the Greek retreat from the mountains where they had pushed back the Italian armies and held them in check for months.

Authoritative sources said the

German and Italian forces met in southern Yugoslavia near Tetovo west of Skopje. At least two divisions of Italians started eastward at dawn and met the Germans by pre-arrangement at a Yugoslav mountain pass after smashing all resistance.

(Nazi sources in Berlin said the Germans driving westward across Yugoslavia had reached the Albanian border and effected a junction with the Italians, presumably on Albanian soil.)

Axis sources here said the military developments had isolated Yugoslavia from all possible assistance by land—either through Greece or Turkey—and Yugoslav fighting was tending to become guerrilla warfare.

Soviet Arctic Expedition Back Safely

Returns to USSR After Spending Five Days on Ice Floe

(Wireless to Intercontinental News)

MOSCOW, April 9.—The Soviet exploring expedition, which, as reported earlier, undertook a unique and dangerous Arctic venture several days ago, has returned with all hands safe and valuable scientific records on hand, it was announced today.

The expedition, headed by the scientist Libin, and traveling with the plane USSR N-108, had landed on the ice in the northern Arctic Ocean, in a high latitude, on April 3. The broke up camp on April 7, as announced to the press yesterday, after having spent 112 hours and 50 minutes on the drifting ice floe. During this period the members of the expedition made hydrological tests of various kinds, took the temperature of the ocean water at intervals, made soundings, gathered samples of the water for chemical analysis, and so on.

Eight hours after the plane had taken off from the ice floe, it landed on Wrangel Island, where two scientific workers alighted and the instruments and materials were unloaded.

Here on Wrangel Island, in a special laboratory, the two scientific workers will make a preliminary examination of all the materials gathered.

An hour later—leaving the two technicians to their task—the plane USSR N-108 again rose into the air and headed for Cape Schmidt, where it made a safe landing.

In Africa, Churchill said that

the movement of German air forces and armored troops from Italy to Sicily to Tripoli was begun even before we took Benghazi and our submarines and aircraft have taken a steady toll of the transports carrying German troops and vehicles, but that has not prevented and could not prevent their building up a strong armored force on the African shore.

"With this force they made a rapid attack of greater strength than our commanders expected at so early a date and we have fallen back upon stronger positions and more defensible country."

Churchill Makes Bid for U. S. Convoys

Seeks to Involve the Soviet Union in War, Asks Eire Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

and air fields should be available for the naval forces which must operate farther over the Atlantic, and, I am hopeful, will gain mastery over the air attacks on our shipping," he said.

In describing the looming German menace to Britain and the world, Churchill announced that Nazi Panzer forces had occupied the Greek Aegean seaport of Salonika at 4 A. M. today after suffering "more than one bloody repulse at the hands of the Greeks."

In Africa, he cautioned, only hard British fighting will prevent the Germans from recapturing all of Eastern Libya which the Italians lost and there is a grave threat of an invasion of Egypt and all it would imply to the Suez lifeline of the British Empire.

Churchill then asserted that the blockade of France will continue and that Britain will fight to prevent the powerful French fleet from going to France from their African ports.

A resolution introduced by Churchill thanking the British fighting forces for its victories in the Mediterranean and Africa was unanimously adopted by the House.

U. S. ENVOY SPECTATOR

United States Ambassador John G. Winant and his aides, W. Averell Harriman and Dr. James Bryant Conant, were in the gallery of the House to hear Churchill speak.

Churchill, turning to the Balkan conflict, said that the big British expeditionary force in Greece was not yet in action against the Germans. The Greeks, he said, told Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on his recent visit to Athens that they would fight to the death against both Germany and Italy, even if they had to fight alone.

Therefore, he said, Britain felt bound to give the utmost aid to Greece and the Chief of the British Imperial Staff, Gen. Sir John G. Dill, and Gen. Alexander Papagos, Greek Commander-in-Chief, had agreed that "successful resistance" against the Axis was possible.

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"the movement of German air forces and armored troops from Italy to Sicily to Tripoli was begun even before we took Benghazi and our submarines and aircraft have taken a steady toll of the transports carrying German troops and vehicles, but that has not prevented and could not prevent their building up a strong armored force on the African shore."

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Axis Claims Big Prisoner Toll In Libya Drive

6 Generals Are Taken; Only 100 Miles from Egypt, Says Rome

BERLIN, April 9 (UP).—German-Italian mechanized forces racing across the Libyan desert in pursuit of retreating British troops captured six generals and more than 2,000 men at El Mekili, an inland town 48 miles southwest of Derna, the High Command said today.

A special communiqué said Derna fell on Monday to German troops commanded by Lieut. General Rommel. El Mekili was reported occupied the same day.

ITALIANS AT TOBRUK CLAIM NEW GAINS

ROME, April 9 (UP).—The authoritative newspaper *Giornale d'Italia* said today Italian forces in Libya, "aided by their German allies" arrived yesterday at Tobruk, 150 miles east of Derna and less than 100 miles from the Egyptian border.

The new claim for the Axis' lightning 13-day counter offensive in North Africa followed yesterday's special High Command announcement that Derna had been re-taken.

Today's High Command communiqué said the Italo-German mechanized columns had captured El Mekili, 48 miles southwest of Derna, and were mopping up scattered British resistance in the re-occupied territory.

The British were said to have resumed "in force" their attacks in the Massawa sector of Eritrea. (British headquarters in Cairo today announced the capture of Massawa Tuesday).

In Ethiopia the situation was "unchanged," the communiqué said.



Browder Says...

"PROLETARIAN internationalism, the development of a common understanding of their problems of life and peace by the workers and toiling masses of every country, overriding all national boundaries, and out of this common understanding the forging of common and interrelated policies and action—this is the only road out of the bloody catastrophe of the imperialist war, this is the only way to peace, this is the only road to the future for humanity."—"The Way Out," by Earl Browder: page 190.

10 Million Still Jobless, CIO Shows

Total Figure for January Is as High as a Year Ago

(Continued from Page 1)

February remained at a high point of 806,000. The number in January was only slightly higher with 836,000.

Particularly significant was an admission by McNutt that slight drops in unemployment compensation payments took place primarily in the East where big armaments contracts are concentrated. Only six states west of the Mississippi showed a drop in payments during February, while a number of states showed an increase.

WPA CUTS

Despite the lack of any appreciable drop in unemployment, the administration is proceeding with a program of drastic cuts in WPA enrollment.

WPA officials state that they will pare the rolls down to 1,300,000 by July 1 as compared to a high of about 1,900,000 in January. There are now about 1,700,000 WPA workers on the rolls.

The total number of WPA workers who will be fired between January and July will thus come to 600,000.

In July when the 1942 fiscal year starts, the administration will begin a new series of WPA cuts as a result of the all-time low of only \$975,000,000 requested by the President for the full fiscal year. Average WPA enrollment for the 1942 fiscal year will come to only 1,300,000.

FEWER NEW JOBS

These WPA cuts are viewed here as all the more serious because of indications that there will be even fewer new jobs created by the arms boom from now on.

The Economic Outlook pointed to the fact that construction of cantonments and other buildings for the army program has already reached its peak and will soon show a sharp decline.

Approximately 680,000 construction workers were employed on government projects in January, and only 16,300 will continue working on these projects, in December, 1941.

While a certain number of construction workers will be re-employed on new projects, it is believed that the peak in this industry has been passed and that there will now be considerable unemployment of building workers.

Many other industries, including steel for example, are now working at capacity and there is little likelihood that they will provide any new jobs.

Another factor which has caused severe unemployment in some industries is the administration program of curtailing production of goods by imposing priorities for war production.

The CIO National Association of Die Casting Workers has charged that 10,000 workers in the die casting industry will be thrown out of work if the aluminum priorities order issued by the Office of Production Management goes into effect on April 11 as scheduled.

Terms Reached for Majority of Coal Industry; Southern Operators Balk

(Continued from Page 1)

is about 68.5 per cent of total tonnage of the country.

"I feel the public is entitled to know that the vote was six to two for acceptance of the agreement."

"The main point of difference, which is no secret, is the so-called differential problem. The group affected say they are 'absolutely unable to pay it. The remainder say it will cost one and three quarter cents a ton to knock out this difference. A majority of the conference claims this would be about the figure."

"The decision of the conference is to continue at least for another day."

Asked if he believes the country is definitely out of danger of a coal shortage, he replied:

"Yes, this is a safe statement."

RESUME TODAY

Steelman added that the differential was not the only point at issue. Other differences center on estimating coal production costs and prices. Earlier Steelman had revealed that pressure from oper-



Corfu, After Bombing: The narrow streets of Greece, are littered with wreckage after a recent Italian aerial attack. The nearby cathedral was unharmed.

10 U.S. Cutters Released to British Navy

FDR Action Reported Aimed to Help in Convoy Use

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UP).—President Roosevelt has authorized the release of ten coast guard cutters to the British Navy, White House Secretary Stephen T. Early announced today.

Early, refusing to reveal the names of the coast guard cutters which will be transferred, said however that they are all good ships and were constructed between the years 1928 and 1932.

The transfer, designed to strengthen Britain's naval arm in the battle of the Atlantic against the German submarine threat, was ordered under the lend-lease law, Early said.

Actual transfer of the vessels to the British, Early said he assumed, would follow lines similar to the transfer of 50 overage destroyers last year. Those destroyers were sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, by American crews, where the stars and stripes were hauled down, the British flag raised and English crews placed aboard.

Although the names of the cutters were not made public they were believed to be ships of about 1,975 tons. They were said to have a speed of approximately 16 knots, thus making them useful in convoy work.

British Court Censures 6 for More Pay Demand

MANCHESTER, Eng., April 9 (UP).—Six engineering apprentices were censured by a magistrate today for striking for higher wages.

It was the first case brought by the government under its anti-strike order.

Terms Reached for Majority of Coal Industry; Southern Operators Balk

ators for some assurance from the government that the Bituminous Coal Commission will immediately permit an increase in the price of coal, was one of the factors blocking a pact.

Negotiators will meet again at 10 A. M. today.

Steelman was flanked by John L. Lewis, President of the miners, and Ezra Pan Horn, chairman of the Joint Appalachian Wage Conference and spokesman for the employers. Neither had any additional comment.

HARD COAL NEXT

When asked to reveal the terms upon which agreement had been reached, Steelman said that although "they are quite generally known" he deemed it inadvisable to do so until the text was officially made public. He referred to the widely publicized information from unofficial sources that the miners will get the dollar a day raise and a vacation in a modified form and a \$20 "token" payment.

About 400,000 coal miners, on a stoppage since April 1, are awaiting

word on contract signing. Some 30 to 35 thousand are working on temporary districts agreement.

With preliminary fireworks over, representatives of the UMWA's 110,000 anthracite miners and operators went into closed sessions at Hotel Commodore on a pact for that industry. The owners rejected flatly the agreement proposed by the miners for \$1 a day raise, 200-day annual guarantee, two weeks vacation with pay, and other changes. Such flat rejection followed presentation of demands in the soft coal negotiations, but negotiations and the stoppage brought the operators a considerable distance towards the union's proposals. The hard coal deadline is April 30.

The union yesterday indicated that a stoppage is due in the anthracite industry if a pact is not reached by May 1 unless the owners agree to make eventual wage increases retroactive to May 1. The operators oppose this.

The Anthracite conferees adjourned for the Easter holidays to resume next Tuesday 1:30 P. M.



Workers Correspondence

From Factories, Farms,
Mines, Mills and Office



'We Won't Improve Conditions By Twiddling Our Thumbs ...'

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.: Having read a letter published in the Daily Worker about two months ago from a fellow worker in the Brooklyn shipyards, I have decided to write and express my views. I do this knowing the Daily Worker is the only paper that defends the interests of the working people.

These days we read a lot in the newspapers about the workers in the Bethlehem Steel mills forced to go out on strike in defense of their union, to improve their working conditions and increase their pay.

Why is it that these workers had to go on strike? Because Bethlehem Steel has always been one of the most vicious anti-labor monopolies in the country. Because they sponsored company unionism in all their plants—not for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the workers but to build up greater profits and keep the men away from legitimate rank-and-file organization, which would give the men increases in pay, paid vacations, and job security.

In 1940 Bethlehem made a profit of 48 million dollars, which was 100 per cent increase over 1939. For the year 1941 every indication is that they will top 1940 profits by far.

SO CAN WE

We workers in the Bethlehem shipyards are no different than the workers in the steel plants. We also feel the increase in the cost of living and the strain of working long hours. We also see the part played by company stooges in trying to discredit a union that would, and could, bargain collectively for the men.

These are the reasons why we must get an increase in wages, paid vacations, the same rate of overtime we got in the last World War—2½ for 1—and insuring job security. With the profits the company is making there is no reason why we can't get these improved conditions.

We won't get these improved conditions by twiddling our thumbs. What we need first of all is organization and that means every man in the union. Every department must be 100 per cent organized.

We have the proof that Bethlehem can be cracked. The boys in Johnstown did it with solid, militant organization, and so can we.

A SHIPYARD WORKER.

Tells of Plight Of Village Mail Carriers

Coaldale, Pa.

Workers Correspondence Dept.: Here is a little piece of work, telling of existing conditions of village carriers. There are less than nine hundred village carriers at the present time. That is why we have no political influence. We cannot hold any elective or appointive office, but have to pay all taxes. Our salaries start at \$1.150 the first year and \$1.000 additional until the final sum of \$1.350 is reached with the three and one-half per cent deducted for retirement.

The second and first class carriers are the same, starting at \$1.700 and ending at \$2.100.

The population has nothing to do with the classification of offices. They are based on receipts alone. Stamps, letters and cards are credited but not money orders or OOD's fees. Therefore a population doing a big business and being as low as 1,500 can be second class where a village can go as high as 10,000. All the statistics can be gotten from the Secretary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, Mr. M. T. Pinner, Washington, D. C.

Each year both houses pass bills for increases but the President has always a veto that for so small a group it would not be advisable and it is against his spending policies. If this piece is presentable, you would be doing a noble deed by publishing it. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

"VILLAGE CARRIER."

Life in a Midwest Company Town Spurs Union Drive

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

In the sunny but chilly days of April, unionism is sprouting in this company-dominated town of 10,000, that cannot even afford to plow the snow off the sidewalks and in an iron-ore producing center. Politicians are fighting over the cost of replacing wooden waterpipes laid 60 years ago.

The sidewalks will be the last places for the melting ice to leave, and in the meantime the wives and children of the miners are forced to walk muddy and dangerous roads and streets to shops and schools.

The city dominated Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company is looking forward to a most profitable iron ore shipping season, but with the price of food and rents sky-rocketing, they have made no move to raise miners' wages. The miners realize they are left holding the bag and are joining the SWOC as a means of maintaining their living standards.

The most exploited local people, the waitresses, should get a few ideas of this spirit of union activity to organize and improve their own conditions. At present they are working seven days a week, paying for and laundering their own uniforms, for five and six dollars a week.

AN IRON MINER.

Seattle, Wash.

I am employed at present in the largest repair shipyard in Seattle. Much ballyhoo has been spread all over the land by the local Chamber of Commerce boys about opportunities in national defense.

In considering the situation in this particular yard I can say that if employment depended only upon work on transports, destroyers, etc.,

and other work of a national defense nature there would be the same stagnation as before the so-called "boom."

The main activity here lately has been that of reconditioning foreign boats, especially Norwegian, Swedish, British and Soviet, which cannot now be repaired due to lack of shipyard facilities arising out of the war.

TODD WORKER.

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'Boom' Talk Draws Many, But Jobs Are Still Scarce

Seattle, Washington

I am employed at present in the largest repair shipyard in Seattle. Much ballyhoo has been spread all over the land by the local Chamber of Commerce boys about opportunities in national defense. As a result, thousands are flocking in from various inland states.

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West Coast Dockers Vote To Extend Union to East

Convention United in Support for Bridges; Bar Discrimination

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, April 9.—The CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges, voted in convention here today to revise its constitution to extend jurisdiction over all 1,500,000 dock and warehouse workers in the nation.

Meanwhile, the delegates further revised the union constitution to declare specifically that no worker in the industry can be barred from membership because of "race, creed, color, nationality or political affiliation."

The old constitution, considered a hangover from the days when the West Coast union was dominated by Joseph P. Ryan, autocratic head of the AFL dock workers in the East, had gone through little change until this convention.

The move of the ILWU, under Bridges leadership, to extend its jurisdiction throughout the country, clashes head on with the Ryan machine-controlled dock workers along the East Coast, and is expected to find a welcome reception in the east by thousands of longshoremen who have chafed for years under Ryan's iron-fisted reactionary rule.

UNITY BEHIND BRIDGES

A significant aspect of the ILWU convention here is the solid unity of the delegates behind Bridges and his progressive policies despite the ceaseless smear campaign which has been carried on by the Roosevelt government and press, in an attempt to deport the West Coast leader.

A report to the delegates by Bridges yesterday urged a tighter-knit organization, and criticized a group in the Seattle local which has been trying to create disruption in the union. Bridges meanwhile urged the delegates to take a stand against war, in protest of the Lend-Lease war program, and in full support of progressive labor legislation and in defense of labor's right to bargain and strike.

Pacific Coast leader of the CIO United Automobile Workers, one of the speakers, yesterday sharply attacked a group in his union which has called for Bridges deportation. The speaker, Lew Michener, declared that the group did not represent the union and that "they are not even a dirty dozen, they are a dirty half dozen."

The convention ends Saturday.

Workers School Offers Classes in Economic Trends

A comprehensive survey of current economic trends based upon scientific principles of Marxian economic theory will be presented in the Political Economy classes at the Workers School during the Spring term scheduled to open on Monday, April 14.

These courses will include an analysis of economic changes taking place in American economic life as a result of the "defense" program. The effects of war economy upon various groups of the working population will be studied and methods of meeting the threats of inflation and the consequent increase in the cost of living, will be discussed.

The Workers School offers a choice of 24 political economy courses at various days and hours to suit the convenience of the students. Registration is now being taken daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. at the Workers School office, 35 E. 12th St.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words) Daily Sunday

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2 times .12 .13
3 times .17 .18
4 times .22 .23
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U. S. Court Issues Writ Against Bethlehem

Refusal to Comply With NLRB Brings Order On Contempt

BOSTON, April 9 (UP).—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals today ordered the Bethlehem Steel Co. and five of its officials to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for allegedly failing to comply with a National Labor Relations Board order directing them to stop dominating employee organizations at the Fore River Shipbuilding Yard in Quincy.

The court ordered those cited to file answers within two weeks. Named defendants were President Eugene G. Grace of Bethlehem Steel, Vice-President A. B. Homer and three Fore River officials—General Manager William Collins, Assistant General Manager Horace C. Houghton and Special Management Representative Frank J. Leahy.

The NLRB petition filed here yesterday alleged specifically that the company failed to comply with an order issued Feb. 10, 1939.

Nat'l Container Strike Ends

The strike of 350 workers of the National Container Corporation, Queens, ended in a truce between Local 65 United Wholesale & Warehouse Employees, CIO, and the company.

Plans for an industry-wide pact in the corrugated paper field, with National Container included, according to union officials, is the chief basis upon which the strike was called off.

An arbitration award handed down by former Judge Moses H. Grossman, gave 800 members of Local 65 wage increases of \$3 and \$2 a week, Arthur Osman, President of Local 65 announced yesterday. Arbitration was on the wages section of the contract the union signed Jan. 24 with the Association of Uptown Converters, Inc., combining 80 textile firms.

Murray's Visit to FDR Postpones CIO Steel Talks

PITTSBURGH, April 9 (UP).—CIO President Philip Murray's scheduled conference with President Roosevelt postponed resumption of negotiations today between representatives of a CIO steel union and the United States Steel Corporation over union demands for a 10-cent wage increase and other benefits.

With the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee threatening a strike next Tuesday night among "Big Steel's" 250,000 employees unless an agreement is reached, negotiations are expected to resume conferences tomorrow with the return of Murray from Washington.

Sen. Sheppard, Texas Democrat, Dies at 66

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UP).—Sen. Morris W. Sheppard, D. Tex., died at 5:30 A.M., today.

His death was announced by Dr. George W. Calver.



Women Aid 'Day' Strike: Members of New York Union's Women's Auxiliaries are shown at meeting Tuesday night where aid to the Newspaper Guild strike at the Jewish Day was planned. Photos show a view of the meeting and (right) Mrs. Olga Rabinovich, widow of the famous Jewish novelist who used the pen-name "Sholem Aleichem." Mrs. Rabinovich, who in the past has joined the strikers' picket line, was a speaker at the meeting. —Daily Worker Photos

Women Meet to Give Support to 'Day' Strikers, To Hold Demonstration at Paper Saturday

Three hundred women delegates from trade unions, auxiliaries and cultural organizations, who met at the Hotel Edison on Tuesday night to plan ways of helping the American Newspaper Guild strike against the Jewish Day, have set up a Women's Citizens' Committee to carry out their plans on behalf of the strikers for picketing, fundraising, and boycotting unfair advertisers.

Among the speakers who addressed the meeting was Mrs. Olga

Rabinovich, widow of the Jewish writer, "Sholem Aleichem." She told the audience, speaking in Yiddish: "It is the duty of all culture-loving Jewish people to stand shoulder to shoulder with the strikers and bring them back victoriously to work."

WIDE SUPPORT
Telegrams of support were read from Katherine Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis, Lillian Hellman, the playwright, and Miriam Murphy, president of the women's auxiliary

of the Transport Workers Union. Delegates expressed their enthusiastic support of the strike. A resolution passed unanimously by the women, pledged support to all activities organized by the new Women's Citizens' Committee.

Plans were made for a women's mass demonstration in front of the Day, on Saturday between 12:30 and 3 P.M. Willie Draish, special Guild organizer of the Day, told the women, "Saturday is going to be the first day of the Jewish Passover.

Sunday will be Easter. I call on you to hold your Easter parade this year on East Broadway, in front of the Day. It's as good as Fifth Avenue and better! Come there in your finery and walk with us on the picket line."

Women demonstrators were invited to bring banners of their organizations on Saturday, or to call in advance at strike headquarters, 165 East Broadway, and ask for special picket signs to be made for them.

dent of Washington, D. C.

On this question, according to the transcript, Kern said: "In Washington one neither gains nor loses his voting residence as I see it."

There were other unimportant questions and answers in the transcript concerning Kern's support of certain Labor Party candidates.

What irked the Smith Committee and its counsel, Emil K. Ellis, appeared to be slowness with which the questioning of Kern was conducted due to Kern's insistence on writing down all the questions and the answers, so he might have his own record of the proceedings.

Albertson Vote 19 Short of Union Victory

Walters and Waitresses Poll Shows 1,213 for Rank-and-File Head

William Albertson, outstanding rank and file leader of Waiters and Waitresses, Local 16, A. F. of L., was only 19 votes short of election as general organizer of the union, a count of the ballots cast Tuesday showed.

He drew 1,213 votes against 1,232 for Leo M. Stenzler, the administration candidate.

The administration "white" slate won, drawing 1,200 to 1,300 votes against 800 to 900 votes for candidates on Albertson's "Square Deal" ticket. About 3,100 votes were cast. The minority slates, one the "blue" and other "independent," drew votes as high as 200 for a candidate. The demagogic appeal they made to the rank and file, obviously designed to confuse supporters of the Square Deal ticket, decided the result on a number of candidates.

The administration forces resorted largely to red-baiting against Albertson and his associates.

Ford Strike Negotiations Continue

Picket Lines at Huge Plant Grow; Ford Sure of Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

Chrysler workers, security through seniority, curbing of speed-up through establishment of time study, elimination of the service department and an early date set for an NLRB election in order to decide the collective bargaining agency for the Ford workers at the Rouge and Lincoln plants.

The only word by union leaders on the negotiations was a statement coming out of Washington, by CIO President Philip Murray who said after a long discussion today with President Roosevelt that "there would be an announcement in Detroit today." Union leaders R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO president, Allan Haywood, organizational director of the CIO, attended the sessions tonight at Dearborn Inn, with I. A. Capizzi and other minor Ford officials.

FORD STRIKERS PICKET

Meanwhile the calmest people in all the thunder of headlines and the blaring of "special bulletins" on the Ford strike, are the Ford workers themselves. This morning's tremendous picket lines were seen, far exceeding that of any other day. Rigid discipline prevails with a perfect system of transporting thousands of men from all over the city directly to the picket lines, by buses. UAW-CIO building chairman from all the 12 buildings were present this morning when union leaders had a conference with Conciliator Dewey. No relaxing of picketing has resulted due to negotiations. Workers frankly tell you that the union demands are what has to be wrung from Ford and they will keep up their end of this great struggle against America's Number 1 labor hater.

These tremendous picket lines without question have strengthened the hands of union negotiators and is credited with making the Ford leadership officials like Bennett and Edsel Ford meet with Philip Murray, CIO president.

In Federal Court in Detroit, the hearing still goes on by the union asking for the dismissal of the injunction granted to Ford against the union last Thursday by Federal Judge Tuttle.

The atmosphere in the court is heavily anti-labor, with Ford superintendents on the witness stand the last two days. Much of their red-baiting and anti-union testimony is being ripped to shreds by UAW union attorneys, who are using the courtroom as a rostrum, to let the country know of Ford's vicious anti-labor policies.

Mediation Board Steps Into N. J. Copper Walkout

(Special to the Daily Worker)
ELIZABETH, N. J., April 9.—The National Mediation Board stepped into the walkout of 1,400 strikers at the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corp. here today and ordered officials of the union to appear before the board at Washington at 2 P.M. today.

The strike occurred last Monday morning following a strike ballot which showed 1,258 for a walkout with only 129 against.

The strikers are demanding a union shop, a ten per cent bonus for night workers, paid annual vacations and other improvements. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, recently won a National Labor Relations Board poll in the plant, following a brief walkout last January.

Murray Hits Mayor's Scab Transit Threat; Unions Get Summons

CIO Leader Backs Stand of TWU for Pact on Subways

(Continued from Page 1)

conference be held which I shall be happy to attend, with a view to arriving at a reasonable solution of the labor relations problem on New York City Transit lines."

Ridiculing the mayor's suggestion that the workers appear "with hat in hand" before the Board of Transportation, the CIO head declared that this "is not labor's conception of collective bargaining."

Murray told Mayor LaGuardia that his position "seems to rest upon two assumptions both of which I think are unwarranted."

"You assume, firstly, that there is an inherent inconsistency between collective bargaining and the civil service; and secondly, that the wages, hours and working conditions of the employees on the New York City-owned transit lines are fixed by law, and that there is, therefore, nothing that can be accomplished through the collective bargaining process."

"At the outset let me observe that civil service laws have been enacted with the limited purpose in view of eliminating the spoils system from Government employment; and no one has been more vigorous than organized labor in advocating the adoption and extended application of these laws."

TOO SUPERFICIAL

"But they do not even scratch the surface of the complicated subject of labor relations. They deal only with the manner in which employees may be hired, promoted, demoted, discharged, or laid off. As to wages, hours and working conditions, they say absolutely nothing. Yet these are the matters with which workers are primarily and most vitally concerned."

"There are no laws that make any provision in respect to the wages, hours and working conditions of the employees on the New York City-owned transit lines. Their wages, hours and working conditions are fixed by the Board of Transportation, an autonomous body consisting of three men who are appointive, not elected officials, and who are responsible to nobody."

"They have more power than was ever possessed by the Board of Directors of the companies from which the city acquired the transit lines. To deny the employees of this board the right to collective bargaining in respect to their wages, hours and working conditions is to place them at the mercy of three men with unlimited power."

Continuing his attack on the mayor's position, Murray declared: **BUSINESS ENTERPRISE**
"It seems to me that in denying employees on the New York City-owned transit lines the right to collective bargaining, you have lost sight of factors which should have led you to a different conclusion. The operation of transit lines is not like the maintenance of the police or fire departments."

LaGuardia Takes Fight Against Workers Into Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Greater New York local of the TWU flatly denied the union had ever asked the Board of Transportation to dismiss any employee.

"The statement in the Board of Transportation resolution that the TWU requested the dismissal of any employee is wholly false," he said. Action of the Corporation Counsel and the Board of Transportation was carefully timed to follow a letter sent by Mayor LaGuardia to John H. Delaney, chairman of the Board of Transportation, made public Tuesday, stating separate union agreements for city transit workers could not be made by the city.

In his letter the Mayor said he would not recognize the right of subway workers to strike for redress of grievances.

Union contracts between the BMT and IRT lines and the TWU and Brotherhoods were assumed by the city a year ago when the lines came under municipal ownership through unification.

The TWU sent a letter to the Mayor on March 31 asking that a date be set for a conference to open negotiations for a single contract to cover all city-owned transit lines. The old agreements expire June 30.

CHARGE VIOLATIONS

These contracts, the union charges, have been flagrantly violated by the city.

Those served with summons in the city action were Michael J. Quill, international TWU president; Austin Hogan, president of the New York local; John J. Donnelly, F. A. Carpenter and John M. Whitbeck, members of the General Committee of Adjustment of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Also Charles Barkel and George Brooks, treasurers of the Locomotive Brotherhood committee; Frank Nolan, George P. Kurey, William J. Kiernan, J. O. Alexander and A. V. McCormack, committee members of the Brotherhood representing the townsmen; George H. Magrane and J. Pettit, representing the signmen; John O. Reichel, treasurer of the committee of the Brotherhood.

The Mayor is seeking to annul from the union contracts sections which require that employees must be union members in good standing.

The provision in the TWU contract with the IRT system states: "The receiver further agrees that during the term of this agreement, he will employ in the Transportation, Car Equipment, Motive Power and Chief Engineer's Departments only those who are members in good standing of the Transport Workers Union of America, excepting therefrom, however, employees occupying supervisory or disciplinary positions."

The TWU has a similar clause in its BMT agreement and the Brotherhoods have union shop clauses in agreements covering employees under their jurisdiction.

In his fight against the union shop, the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel contend that union membership requirement is illegal and unconstitutional insofar as employment on city-owned lines is concerned.

8 Teachers Hit Coudert Charges on Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

in physics. He was graduated magna cum laude.

Turning to his academic research, Dr. Motz named eleven scientific papers he had had published during the period Canning was on the City College campus as the alleged "Communist" on the City College campus had been busy with everything except scholarly work. The title of one of the papers, which drew smiles from the audience and even a sheepish grin from one of the committee members, was "The Beta Radioactivity of the Neutron."

Philip W. Haberman, Jr., declined to cross-question Dr. Motz after the latter had completed his statement.

SHATTER TESTIMONY

Canning's testimony was shattered in two important particulars by Dr. Walter Scott Neff, a psychology instructor who is also executive secretary of the New York Council of the American Peace Mobilization.

Canning had testified that the sixty persons he had named, including Neff, were Communists from 1936 to 1938. Neff pointed out that this was patently absurd since from 1936 to 1937 he was teaching at the University of Maine, 500 miles from New York.

Canning had also testified that Neff and one Norman Ledoux, had met to edit the Teacher-Worker, a Communist party publication distributed at the college.

"It is here that Mr. Canning's perjury becomes glaringly evident," said Neff with emphasis. "Mr. Ledoux and I were completely unknown to each other. It is a matter of public record that Mr. Ledoux, formerly a member of the clerical staff at the college, terminated his connection with City College in June, 1937, a full three months before I was appointed a member of the staff and came down from the State of Maine."

Two efforts on the part of Haberman to question Neff on his connection with the peace movement were balked when the witness stood on his rights. He had worked in the Mobilization on his own time as a private citizen, he said, and questions about it were "outside the purview of this committee."

Haberman asked Sen. John L. Buckley, presiding in Coudert's absence—Sen. Coudert was not present the entire day—to instruct the witness to answer. Buckley did so, but Neff held his ground. Haberman and Buckley promptly dropped the matter.

Nevertheless, Neff made it plain that he considered his peace activity to be one of the principal reasons for angling him out for attack.

"It is my belief, gentlemen, that strong conviction that involvement in the war on either side is fundamentally inimical to the interests of the overwhelmingly majority of the common people," he said.

"It is my belief, gentlemen, that if I loved my country and my people less, if I had kept my beliefs to myself, if I had not exercised my duty as an American citizen to involve myself actively in a movement to keep my country democratic and at peace—it is my belief that were I not a leader in the peace movement of my country, that my name would never have come up in your investigation."

"It is my belief that Mr. Canning has permitted himself to become a willing tool of those groups attempting to crush democracy in America and involve our country in a foreign war. It is my belief that your Committee is playing the game of smearing all who truly love democracy and peace with the label of 'foreign agent.'"

"Such persecution is not new in our country. During the World

War, many University men were hounded and dismissed from their positions for expressing opposition to a military adventure which President Wilson himself confessed, after the Armistice, was a commercial rather than a political war.

"In 1918 men who loved their country were called French spies; in 1917 they were called German spies; today they are called Communists. Your Committee is the Lusk Committee of this, the second World War."

COMMITTEE DENOUNCED

The first witness of the day, Mrs. Nellie R. Lederman, a teacher of clinical psychology at CCNY, bitterly denounced the committee's methods. Declaring that she had the "honor" of being a member of the College Teachers Union executive board, Mrs. Lederman vigorously defended her organization and charged that the committee was hostile to trade unionism and public education.

The committee was far from impartial, she said, and had consciously chosen to give most publicity to the "lurid" testimony of Canning and a Mrs. Annette Sherman Gotsagen.

"After you had heard the testimony of all of us at private hearings did you not select those who

told lurid tales to be placed on the stand first?" she said. "Did you not delay as long as possible even the window-dressing of fairness such as the present hearings are? Have not reprisals already been taken merely on the basis of denunciations here? Have not more serious consequences followed testifying here as to facts which you refuse to accept, since you have already decided what you regard as the truth?"

"Your Committee has denied us counsel, transcript of testimony, and the right to cross-examine witnesses. We are required to sign waivers of immunity. We have been obliged to surrender our constitutional rights. You claim that these procedures are being followed because you are an investigating committee conducting an inquiry and we are merely witnesses."

"Actually we are not witnesses; we are the accused. Under the guise of investigating, you are placing us on trial and we have been deprived of every democratic right, of every legal safeguard."

All who testified were connected with City College. Besides Motz, Neff and Mrs. Lederman, they included Louis Lerman, an employee in the office of the School of Education, CCNY; Samuel Margolis, an assistant librarian at the CCNY library; Jesse Minus, a clerk at the

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Scottsboro Case 10 Years After: Fight for Five Boys Still Goes On



Browder With Scottsboro Boys: The imprisoned Communist leader is shown as he visited the framed-up Negro youths when they were being held in jail in Decatur, Ala., on Sept. 12, 1936. Browder was then touring the South in the course of his campaign for the Presidency on the Communist ticket. Left to right, Charlie Weems, Clarence Norris, Haywood Patterson, Eugene Williams, Browder, Joseph Gelders, prominent Southern Progressive; Willie Roberson, Ozle Powell and Olen Montgomery. Williams, Roberson and Montgomery (along with Roy Wright, who is not shown) were freed in 1937.

Scottsboro Made History-- Is Second Dred Scott Case

By Ben Davis, Jr.

Ten years ago today America's second Dred Scott case took place in the little hamlet of Scottsboro, Alabama.

The decision of the first Dred Scott case, upholding chattel slavery, was washed away with the blood of the American people, under the leadership of Lincoln and his co-worker Frederick Douglass, the Negro Abolitionist. Chief Justice Taney said in that case that anyone "was bound to respect."

On April 9, 1931, the Alabama court said the same thing, though in a different period of the country's history. Its statement was handed down in the form of a legal lynch verdict against the nine Scottsboro boys.

But in 1931 there was a Communist Party. In the true spirit of the Abolitionist, of Lincoln and of Douglass, it aroused the American people against this hideous example of capitalist justice. With the International Labor Defense, it tore the mask of "legality" from the case and exposed the lynch oppression of the Negro people so plainly that it could be seen round the world.

C. P. LEADS FIGHT

The Communists—Negro and white, all flesh and blood of America's working people—turned the case into its opposite, that is, into the only way any decent person could regard it. Instead of the nine Scottsboro boys being on trial, class justice and the national system of oppression against Negroes were put on trial.

The Communist Party pointed out that the case against the innocent Negro boys was one of sheer persecution, an attempt to further the division of Negro and white, an effort to keep the Negro people in a sub-citizen status. This was the trail of mass pressure never before blazoned in modern America on such heroic proportions. Capitalist justice and national oppression against the Negro have been on trial ever since—with the American people, ever more conscious of the proper method of struggle, winning many subsequent victories. More and more the Negro workers have come to the front leadership of the Negro liberation movement.

4 SCOTTSBORO BOYS FREED

Here was the first mass example of the Negro people and the working class arrayed in head-on collision with capitalist reaction. It represented a spectacular rejection by the Negro people of class collaboration—heretofore the unchallenged policy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and incidentally a policy which has led certain NAACP leaders into full support of

the imperialist objectives of the "defense" program.

Freedom for four of the Scottsboro boys was won in 1937. The constant din of nation-wide protests upon the Alabama courts, the Supreme Court, and the Jim-crow state officials won this victory.

But five of these boys—Haywood Patterson, Andy Wright, Ozle Powell, Clarence Norris and Charlie Weems—are still in prison. They are entombed on the same evidence that freed the other four.

These five boys are living symbols of the force of American democracy, at the very moment when President Roosevelt talks most about democracy. Is the freedom of Alabama one of the "four freedoms" that President Roosevelt wants to spread round the earth? Is lynch justice in Alabama the American "way of life" that Negro and white youths must shed their blood to defend?

Just like Dred Scott raised the consciousness of Americans to the need of abolishing slavery, so the Scottsboro case drove home the necessity of full citizenship for the Negro, if there is to be citizenship for anyone.

It was the first time in modern years that labor took up the battle for Negro rights and began the full realization of its common stake with the Negro people. The equality of Negroes was demanded not only with reference to justice and a fair trial, but also in connection with jobs, decent living conditions, adequate schools and a free existence as American citizens.

That unity of the Negro people and labor which has grown to such enormous extent today were forged in the struggles for the freedom of Scottsboro boys. A heightened national consciousness was stimulated among the Negro people and in their unity they became conscious of their power as a progressive force. This consciousness has spread through all sections of the Negro people, including the ranks of the NAACP, religious and fraternal organizations.

The battle-cry, "Free the Scottsboro Boys," reverberated in the capitals of Europe. And the workers of every major country abroad expressed their solidarity with the Negro people of America.

"Red, Red, Red," the capitalist

and landlords shouted, "Get the Reds out of the case." But the Negro people and their supporters realized that this was an attempt to split up the people, just as today. It was obvious that the Communists were in the front ranks of the fight, and that their presence was one of the vital guarantees of a relentless struggle against the lynchings who held the boys in prison.

The fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys laid the basis for the growth of the labor and progressive movement in the South. In added the later gains made by the CIO in bettering the conditions of the sharecroppers and workers and it opened the eyes of many A. P. of L. members. It was out of this great movement that the disfranchised Southern people began to develop unity against the poll tax, a unity symbolized now in such progressive groups as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Southern Negro Youth Congress. It was only after Scottsboro that the majority of the white people in the South saw the necessity of the anti-lynching bill, even if one takes the figures of the slippery Gallup poll.

ESTABLISHED PRECEDENTS

From even a legal point of view, the Scottsboro case established precedents which are of major importance to civil liberties as well as to Negro rights. The Supreme Court ruled against the practice of rushing Negroes through lynch trials without adequate counsel, and it twice reversed Scottsboro death verdicts because Negroes were unconstitutionally excluded from the jury. For the first time since Reconstruction, state officials have been compelled to at least call prospective Negro jurors although they use other subterfuges for denying them actual service. Many legal victories have been won by the NAACP in school cases, and in fake confession cases, based on the Scottsboro decision.

The recent Spell case in Connecticut, in which the jury freed the Negro defendant, was actually won in Scottsboro, Alabama, when the "rape" bogey was first exposed. The jury in this case reflected the fact that Scottsboro has educated millions of Americans to the fact that there is no such thing as justice in a capitalist court for a Negro in such cases unless the people's sentences intervene.

Because of Scottsboro case, Negro and white people are in a stronger position to defeat the increased discrimination against Negroes in the wake of the "defense" program. It stands as a milestone in the struggle to free the remaining five Scottsboro boys, and to insure the full emancipation of the Negro people and the working class.

Launch Postcard Drive to Pass Marcantonio Bill

A drive to have 100,000 people write postcards to Congressman Hatten W. Summers, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, urging the passage of the Marcantonio Anti-Discrimination Bill, was launched by the Jewish People's Committee here yesterday.

The postcard campaign is aimed at securing public hearings on the bill, it was stated.

Bernard J. Markov, chairman of the Jewish People's Committee said yesterday that discrimination against the Jewish people has been growing during the last few months, especially in the so-called defense industries.

ILD Continues Drive To Free Remaining Frameup Victims

By Sasha Small

About six years ago, Mrs. Janie Patterson and I stood in the "front yard" of her home in Chattanooga, Tenn., looking down the railroad tracks. They stretched in two silvery lines into the distance and the future. Her sad kind eyes filled with tears as she said, "Haywood was always looking down them tracks. They were always beckoning to him I guess. I wonder will he ever come back home on them." When I told her that he would, I knew that I was speaking for the I.L.D. and the millions of people backing us in making that promise good.

That was four years after Haywood had gone off looking for work on a morning early in March only to end up less than a week later before a judge's bench in Scottsboro, Alabama, to hear himself sentenced to be burned to death in Alabama's electric chair for a crime the whole world now knows he did not commit.

Today, ten years later, he is rounding out the tenth year of his imprisonment on what is euphemistically called Almore State Farm and if Tom Hefflin and the Ku Klux Klan have their way, he is to stay there for another 65. The shining silver railroad tracks that ran not ten feet in front of his door, promised work and money and a little of the fun a boy wants out of life to Haywood Patterson and to eight other Negro boys—the youngest of whom was 13 and the oldest about 20—when they started out to look for anything that was better than the misery of life at home in Jim Crow shanty-towns by railroad tracks in March, 1931.

ILD PROVED INNOCENCE

If it had not been for the International Labor Defense their journey would have ended in a legal lynching in the early summer of that same year. Even the most reactionary of the Southern newspapers who joined in the cry for the blood of innocent Negro children ten years ago have repeatedly admitted that fact, and more than that, have grudgingly admitted their innocence.

The I.L.D. heard of the Scottsboro case only after the nine Negro boys had been sentenced—eight of them to death and the ninth (who spent seven years in jail) to no sentence at all. He was Roy Wright, only 13, and in his case the jury could not reach a verdict. On punch-drunk jurors held out for mercy—life imprisonment—a mistrial was declared and it took seven years to get the boy out. But from the moment it entered the case and for the next four and a half years during which it was in sole charge of the defense—the I.L.D. fought every inch of the way in the courts—in the United States Supreme Court twice—and at the same time mobilized the support of literally untold millions of Negro and white people behind the fight—until inch by inch Alabama was forced to retreat.

AN HISTORIC VICTORY

Haywood Patterson was three times sentenced to death. But each time the I.L.D. said "NO" and that answer was re-echoed in every corner of the land. And each time the verdict was reversed. Twice by the United States Supreme Court. Once by an Alabama judge, James E. Horton, who withdrew his own death sentence in an opinion that emphasized the fact that the evidence "preponderated greatly in favor of the defendants."

It seemed an impossible task, the I.L.D. undertook in April, 1931—a lost cause. But four of the boys are free today and have been since 1937. All death sentences have been wiped out. The word Scottsboro has become synonymous with the fight for the rights of the Negro people, with unity of purpose and determination that justice can and must be won, with proof that mass defense supplementing legal defense can win in the face of the greatest obstacles.

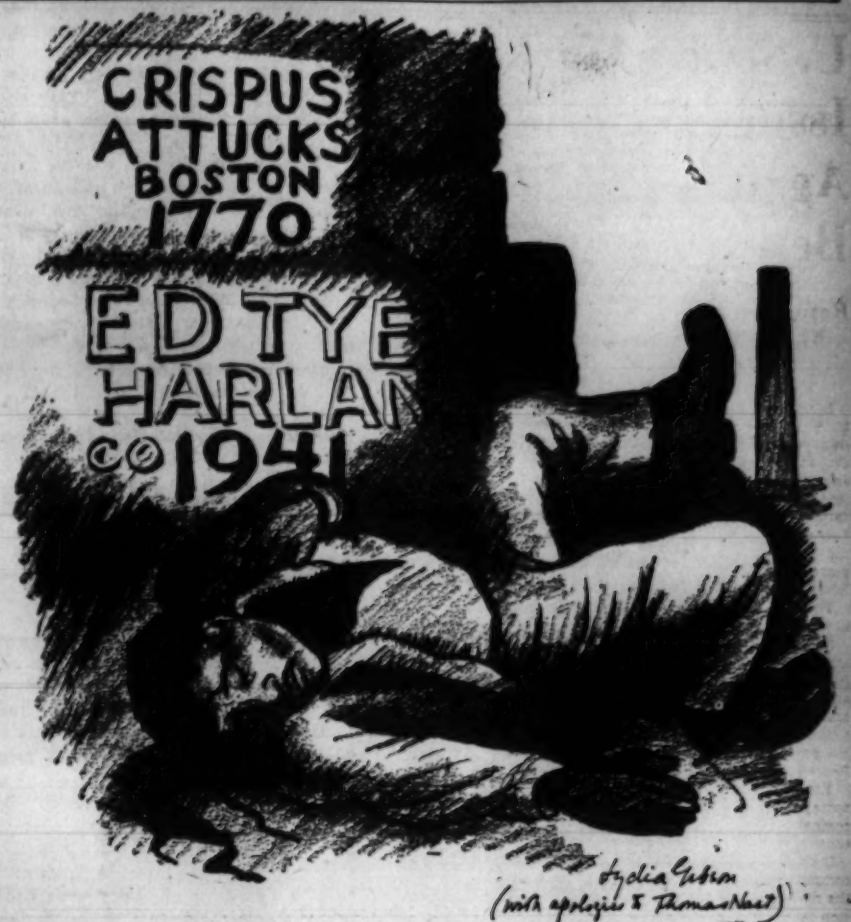
It is a source of deep pride to the I.L.D. that to thousands of Americans it is known as "the organization that fought the Scottsboro case," that "Scottsboro jury verdicts"—orders for reversal of death sentences on the grounds that Negroes had been systematically excluded from juries in violation of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States—have followed year after year throughout the country since the original Scottsboro jury verdict was won by the I.L.D. in the United States Supreme Court in 1933.

Mother Patterson didn't live to learn that her boy had been saved from death in the electric chair. She didn't live to learn that the I.L.D. was keeping its promise made to her and to the other boys and their families that never for a moment would it rest until all were

freed. Since 1937 the case has been handled by the Scottsboro Defense Committee of which the I.L.D. is a part, and though the only recourse left is continued pressure on the Alabama Pardon Board year after year for their release, that promise still holds good.

At the moment it means securing the release of Haywood Patterson serving a 75-year sentence, Clarence Norris, a life sentence, Andy Wright, a 99 year sentence, Charlie Weems, 75 years, and Ozle Powell, 30 years for being shot in the head by a deputy sheriff while he was being moved from trial back to jail in January, 1936. (These sentences were based on the same "evidence" that freed four of the boys.)

And so today, when it is actively engaged in the defense of the 12 victims of the criminal syndicalism law in Oklahoma, and scores of other cases involving political prosecutions, violations of labor's rights and the democratic rights of the American people on a scale unprecedented in the history of our country, the I.L.D. reaffirms its stand taken 10 years ago—no stone unturned until the Scottsboro Boys are free—until all those victimized by reaction are free. In the meantime, it urges the friends of the Scottsboro Boys to send them messages of greeting and encouragement telling them they are not forgotten and promising support to the fight for their freedom. Haywood Patterson and Ozle Powell, Almore State Farm, Almore Alabama; Clarence Norris, Andy Wright, Charlie Weems, Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Alabama. It will mean a lot to them—and Alabama "justice" knows the meaning of those words too.



NEWS ITEM.—Ed Tye, Negro, and Oscar Goodwin, Virgil Hampton and Charles Ruth, all members of the United Mine Workers, are shot to death in attack on picket line in Harlan, Ky.

Conference for Human Welfare Backs Lewis' Fight to Boost Mine Pay in South

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 9.—Full backing to the United Mine Workers struggle for elimination of wage differentials between the coal fields of the north and south was pledged here today by the executive board of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

In a letter to John L. Lewis, head of the U.M.W.A., Howard Lee, on behalf of the executive board, stated that "elimination of the southern wage differential is even more than a matter of elementary justice to the Southern industrial workers who

suffer most directly and immediately from this discrimination."

"To raise the wages of the southern workers to conform with the wages received by the workers in the north and west would expand the market of the southern farmer and raise the purchasing power of all the southern people," the letter to Lewis stated.

Among the officers of the board approving the letter were: Rev. John B. Thompson, chairman of the Conference, Norman, Okla.; Mrs. Louise O. Charlton, honorary chairman, Birmingham.

John P. Davis, vice-chairman, Washington, D. C.; Gerald Harris, Farmers Union, Ala.

Dr. Rufus Clement, president, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; M. C. Plunk, chairman, Gulf States Federation, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Jackson, Tenn.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C.; James E. Jackson, Jr., Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Ala.

Prominent Detroit Negroes Assail Ford for KKK Policy; Church and Civic Leaders Cite His Anti-Labor Record

(Continued from Page 1)

nature. Negro women are vitally concerned in such matters. "Our youth is vitally concerned. The percentage of jobless youth is always greater in the Negro community. The pay of the youthful Negro worker is less, generally, and the job opportunities and opportunities for training infinitely less."

"Only such a movement as makes for the solidarity of all labor can cure these ills. Only a movement directed against racial hatreds and based upon the principle that to unite is to gain strength. This has been a principle of the CIO as we have seen it operate in steel and packing and with the miners. The significance of this cannot be overlooked."

KLAN POLICIES

"Negro workers in the Ford plant who fought for these conditions we have mentioned were fired. Ford was no respecter of persons because of race or color. A survey of the Dearborn Independent is proof of that. The campaign of slander and hatred carried on in this Ford paper against the Jewish people was paralleled by an equally vicious attack upon the Negro people. Little publicity has been given this fact. The Ku Klux Klan has lumped the Negro with the Catholic and Jewish people, but lynching records show that the Negro is the major victim. Can we, who are Negro believe that those who attack any minority group will be our friends?"

"We believe that what is true for the KKK will be true also in the case of Ford. Jobs secured upon the basis of charity and philanthropy must be paid for through the nose. Only jobs protected by collective bargaining rights, seniority, freedom to select the organization one desires, are protected."

"No one can deny that Mr. Ford has hired Negroes. Of course, when we consider the rate of unemployment among our people, Mr. Ford has done nothing in excess of democracy. Nor do we believe that a democratic act needs applause. But when we see the use to which Mr. Ford puts his Negro workers, we can only say: 'There was a method in his madness.' We are sceptical of democracy which produces racial conflicts as it operates."

"Mr. Ford is seeking to pit white labor against black. There is nothing more un-American, un-democratic, and subversive than

such an act. Chicago, Washington, D. C., Tulsa, Oklahoma, East St. Louis and their race riots provoked and incited after the last war by those who profited by the racial antagonism in the ranks of labor. Are we to go through that same process now as we prepare to defend democracy?"

"The top leadership of the CIO as opposed to the top leadership of the AFL has come openly out for unity regardless of race, creed, or color. This marks a new stake in the American labor movement. This is democracy on the labor front, in its most elemental expression."

"We have to acknowledge that for Mr. Ford the N.L.R.A., the Wage and Hour law, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Social Security Act are scraps of paper. The Ford Company stands as the champion of those who defy the law on the economic field."

"We are fearful that if the UAWA - CIO loses a great blow will be struck against the Negro everywhere. We as a people have made gains in the struggle for these laws. If Ford can successfully flout them, all other industrialists can also. Reaction in the South will be immeasurably strengthened by such an event."

"If in the North Negro labor cannot make gains when it has the support of white labor, how much less are the chances for the Southern Negro."

"Both at the last Congress of the National Negro Congress and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, John L. Lewis pledged the support of the CIO to the struggle of the Negro people. The CIO has kept faith we believe."

"We, therefore, take our stand behind the demands of the Auto Workers. Negroes have nothing permanent to gain through strike-breaking. No one has the history of the labor struggle is proof of this."

"We are interested in job security and in securing jobs for Negro workers, but not upon the basis of racial friction."

"The dangers ahead need not be exaggerated to be seen. But we believe that the solidarity of white and Negro labor can and will be maintained."

"We issue this statement hoping that it will help to clarify muddy waters. The fight for democracy is a broad fight reaching into labor and cultural as well as political fields. The Negro must be on the side of de-

mocracy. To be elsewhere is fatal."

THE SIGNERS

The full list of prominent signers of the statement follows: Rev. Chas. A. Hill, Pastor Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, President Michigan Division, N.N.C. Senator Chas. C. Diggs. Coleman Young, Executive Secretary Michigan Division N.N.C. Wm. L. Sherrill.

Robert Evans, Secretary Detroit Branch NAACP. C. Lebron Simmons, President Detroit Council N.N.C. Rev. John Miles.

Attorney Judson B. Powell. Attorney R. M. Goughly. Mrs. Harold Bledsoe. Dr. James Benson. Frank McDonald.

Dr. Herbert E. Simms. Hodges Mason, Civil Rights Federation.

Felix Maise, Deputy Sheriff. Elizabeth Baird, A.K.A. Louis Martin, Editor, Michigan Chronicle.

Louise Blackman, City Editor, Michigan Chronicle.

Dr. J. B. Goggins. Dr. Albert B. Gleage.

Pearl J. Gleage, Vice President, Wingert, P.T.A.

Rev. Lee T. Clay, Peace Baptist Church.

John Simmons, President, Bethel Junior League.

Charles Harris, NAACP, President West Side Youth Council.

Francis Green, Secretary Greater Detroit Youth Assembly.

Nellie H. Watts.

Audrey Boulding, President Frederick Douglass Council N.N.C.

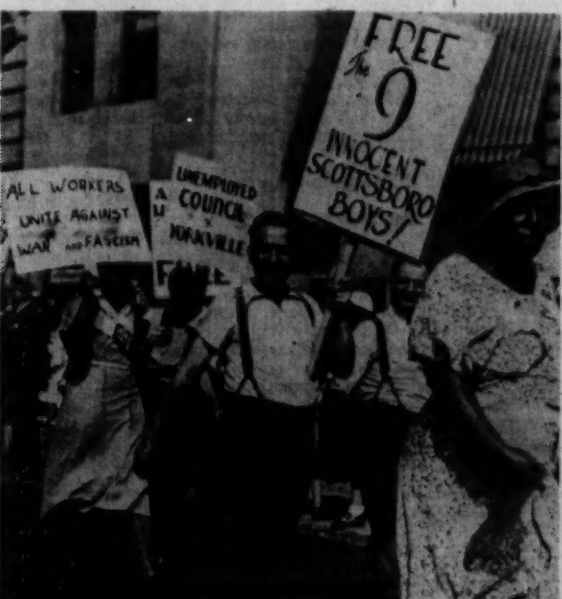
Leonard Troutman, President Greater Detroit Youth Assembly.

Philadelphia C.P. Asks Defeat of Civil Rights Ban

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania today called upon the State Legislature to reject two bills, which if passed, would lower a blackout on the Bill of Rights and destroy free elections in this State.

A statement, signed by Phil Frankfield, Communist State Secretary, Joseph Daugherty, Philadelphia organizer and Carl Reeve, legislative chairman, pointed out to the Legislature that, last week, the Vermont and New Hampshire state legislatures killed similar measures aimed at the constitutional rights of minority parties.



1934: For Scottsboro: Section of anti-war parade in New York on August 4, 1934 depicts fight for freedom of Scottsboro Boys. Parade of 17,000 was followed by a mass meeting of 50,000 in Madison Square Park.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
 President—Louis F. Budenz
 Vice-President—Howard C. Boid
 Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7351
 Cable Address: "Dawork," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau, Room 954, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 1910.
 N A T E S 1 month 6 months 1 year
 SUNDAY WORKER 1.00 5.75 12.00
 (Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)
 DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER \$1.75 \$9.75 \$12.00
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THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1941

Dearborn's Dictator Has to Talk

If anything testifies to the solidity of the Ford strike, it is the fact that Harry Bennett and other representatives of Henry Ford have deigned for the first time in 38 years to sit down with a bona fide labor leader.

The meeting between the Ford officials and Philip Murray destroys at one stroke the whole myth which Ford has so laboriously attempted to build up during the years about his employees being so happy, contented and grateful.

The strength of the Ford workers which brought about this landmark meeting, should be applied in full to make sure that such meetings continue until the union comes out with a signed contract for its wage and other demands.

The workers have proven their strength. They should not let any mediation boards or other government schemes put off their day of victory.

Scottsboro—Its Tenth Anniversary

On page 5 of today's issue we carry articles on the Tenth Anniversary of the Scottsboro case.

The Negro and white people of America gave the capitalist lynch system a powerful jolt when they compelled the freedom of four of these innocent boys. It is a measure of the tenacity with which the poll tax officials of Alabama cling to this lynch system that five of these boys still remain in prison on the same evidence that freed the other four.

As the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense first pointed out, the rape frame-up in this case was not only to commit legal lynching of the boys, but to enforce a status of special subjection upon the entire Negro people. It is of a piece with Scottsboro that the so-called "defense" program has intensified discrimination against Negroes, particularly in industry and in the armed forces.

Millions of workers and white citizens realized through this struggle that the national oppression of the Negro people was a direct challenge to their democratic liberties. This is an achievement of Scottsboro whose significance requires a relentless fight to free the five imprisoned boys and to wipe out every manifestation of discrimination and Jim-Crowism against the Negro people.

Vice-President Wallace Dreams of Empire

Rarely has a public figure in recent months delivered so pitiful—and for that reason, so revealing—a speech as Vice-President Wallace delivered on what the press here called "our war aims."

Not only did the speech confess the war urge of the administration; it also revealed the administration's program for the nation in all its economic chaos, political hypocrisies, and confusion. As a program for which the people are supposed to "sacrifice" their wages and lives, it reached an all-time low.

We must "defend our rights," Wallace thundered like any old style jingo. But the more he beat the drums for "our rights" across the oceans, the more he demanded that the American people surrender their rights at home.

When it came to a definition of "our rights," it turned out to be a scheme for Wall Street banks to grab big chunks of Latin America away from rival bankers who want to grab it. "Opportunities will not be lacking," Wallace droned on, trying to whip up an enthusiasm for the war that he knows doesn't exist among the ill-clad, ill-fed, and ill-housed majority of America.

But if American finance grabs off Latin America, what will happen to the world economic system? Wallace himself could not help seeing the skeleton at the visionary feast—the skeleton of an awful world economic crisis such as the world has never known.

"The victor nations must refrain from economic warfare," he pleaded helplessly. But the victory of either side in the war will only intensify the economic warfare which is at the basis of the entire war. This happened after the first World War; it will be worse after the second.

In hollow accents, the ex-New Dealer, Wallace, trumpeted a typical Economic Royalist program in which "private initiative feels safe to move again as it did from 1860 to 1910."

Gone were the visions of raising the living standards of the American worker and farmer. In its place, Wallace paraded the typical vulgar visions of imperialist expansion and conquest. Out of this empire, Wal-

lace promised—just as Hitler promised the German people—there will come a world of "jobs and security." But if the last World War produced the crises of 1919 and 1929, the present war is breeding economic ruin on a far vaster scale.

If neither the British, nor the French nor the German empires were able to bring anything but starvation to the peoples at home and slavery in the colonies, how will the new American empire do any better? Will the enslavement of Latin American labor bring salvation to the workers and farmers of the U.S.A.? The "war aims" of the administration stand forth as based on economic chaos, confusion, and enslavement.

No wonder, then, that Wallace had to preach to the nation a new philosophy of government—that the Bill of Rights must be cancelled by the "Bill of Duties." Since when must the American people "pay" for their democratic rights by nullifying them? The "duties" of the American people are to strengthen the welfare of the nation as against the greedy interests of the Wall Street minority.

Wallace's new preachments move toward a fascist viewpoint; they sound like Hitler's philosophy of submission. Wallace preaches such fascist theories of government only because his associates think more and more that they would like to impose this scheme of conquest upon the American people by political terrorism.

The Public Won't Fall for It

The solidarity of the miners has apparently opened the eyes of the majority of the mine owners to the justice of the union's demands. Nevertheless, the settlement is being held up by the obstinate stand of the minority—the Southern group—which wants to hang on to the differential through which Southern wage scales and living standards are held down.

Furthermore, some operators want assurances that they will be able to raise the price of coal to the consumer. Although present profits can well absorb the proposed pay rise, some companies want to use any such rise as an excuse for increasing their profits still more. They also hope, evidently, to use the issue of a price increase to drive a wedge between the miner and the consumer.

The public will not fall for this game. It will not only oppose a boost in the price of coal but will continue to support the miners in their fight for a speedy and just settlement.

An Opportunity for The Peace Movement

Among the war-makers, it is becoming something of a "national scandal." We refer to the refusal of the American people to be dragged into this war.

It is because the people are going crazy, hinted the weekly "The Nation" recently. One of its editors angrily swore that the people's desire to stay at peace is reaching "a mass dementia."

On all sides, one can read that Washington officials are dismayed and puzzled by this "crazy" population which doesn't want to repeat the disasters of 1917.

The big puzzle is, according to the newspaper editors, that the same majority which refuses to go to war also seems to support the President's policy of "aid to Britain." What puzzles the editors is this—if the people have been "sold" on the idea of "aid to Britain" why can't they be "sold" on going into the war?

The answer is this—that the American people tolerated "aid to Britain" only because it was presented to them as a PEACE program.

The war-makers now have the job of breaking the terrible truth to the nation—that they knew all along that "aid to Britain" was a fig-leaf for a plot to drag the U. S. into the war.

In short, the time has come for the American people, especially organized labor, to examine the entire policy of "aid to Britain" in the light of where it has led to.

It was supposed to "keep the war from America"; it has brought us to the point where the cry of "convoys" issues from the highest Government officials every day.

It is not at all a "paradox" that people who want peace also seem to support the "aid to Britain." It is merely a revelation that the "aid to Britain" slogan was a deception from the very beginning.

The peace movement in the nation now faces immense opportunities to defeat the war-makers, since the nation's desire for peace is admitted even by the war-makers themselves. In every town and city of America, the message of "get out of the war" will find popular support. The Paul Reveres of peace, such as the delegates of the APM Peace Congress, must go forth with renewed energy. The people await their message of "No convoys! Get out of the war!"

Book Note

The latest issue of the "Military Review," a magazine for American army officers, describes "Oliver Wiswell" as a "welcome book."

This will cause the American people to ponder on the mentality of certain officer groups who rejoice in a book which turns General George Washington into a scoundrel and makes a hero of Benedict Arnold.

Same Old Mirage

by del



From Nazi Dungeons -- Ernst Thaelmann Inspires the Fight for German Liberty

For eight years, Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, has been held in prison by the German Nazis.

During that time his old father, Jan Thaelmann, a class-conscious worker—treasurer and newspaper distributor for his local group—died.

But the fascist brutes would not allow Ernst even to pay his last respects at his father's grave.

During that time, too, Ernst Thaelmann's wife, Rosa, and his one child, have been deprived of his help and presence. To the honor of Rosa Thaelmann it can be said that for her the interests of the working people have always come

first. Ernst Thaelmann, the battle cry of the German proletariat's struggle against Nazism, will be echoed at a mass meeting in Mecca Temple, 157 W. 55th St., on Wednesday, April 16, at 8 P.M. The meeting will hail the German Communist leader on the occasion of his 55th birthday, will link the fight to free Thaelmann, now in his eighth year in a Nazi prison, to the drive to free Earl Browder, also victim of an imperialist war government.

William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A., will be the main speaker.

Before everything else. She was a laundry worker, an ironer, when years ago she married the young Party functionary, and she has remained a true comrade.

ROSE FROM RANKS
 Ernst Thaelmann was born fifty-five years ago the 16th of this month, and grew up as a worker, early taking a leading part in the trade union and in the Social Democratic Party in Hamburg. He possessed great capacity for growth in knowledge, leadership, and character, and made utmost use of his talents and opportunities. He rose from the ranks to the leadership of the revolutionary Party, taking the helm of the German Communist Party about 1925, and was a powerful force in building the German Party into one of the most powerful organizations of the working class in the world. The German Party is still a powerful force, despite Nazi terror and repression, and Thaelmann in prison is its leader, the unconquerable symbol of the proletarian cause.

Thaelmann was approaching his fortieth year when the Party's Cen-

tral Committee made him the head. As Party leader it was more than ever necessary for him to master Marxism-Leninism to be able to solve correctly the problems that faced him, and he set himself promptly at this task. As a student of theory, he was a model of proletarian discipline to all workers.

LEARNED FROM MASSES
 This is how he was able to progress from a simple longshoreman to the leader of a great workers' party. Along with the daily burden of Party administration and organization, he worked ever harder to extend and enrich his knowledge.

Like Lenin, from whom he learned so much, he knew how to learn also from the masses. He was highly skilled in the art of conversing with people he chanced to meet on trains, in waiting rooms, in restaurants or in trade union centers. By shrewd and pointed questions he learned their true opinions and their social background, and thus got invaluable insight into the current needs and wishes of the workers.

He made excursions from time to time to remote villages, and talked similarly with the small farmers. He learned even from children, from the Young Pioneers. Thus he was able to express the opinions of the working masses, and formulate properly the day-to-day demands and political slogans of the Party.

Thaelmann's incorruptible honesty and integrity, and his dauntless courage in the face of danger, were what aroused the faith and trust and love of the German working class.

INTERNATIONAL FIGURE
 It was not the German working class only who learned to revere him. His vision was world-wide, his class-consciousness international. He was tireless in organizing aid for the Chinese people, for the English workers during their 1926 General Strike, for aid to save Sacco and Vanzetti and the Scottsboro boys, for support to the Matteotti campaign against Mussolini's fascist barbarism.

Thaelmann's personal bravery springs not from blind recklessness, but from his political leadership, from his sense of responsibility for the fate of his class-comrades and fellow-fighters.

Among the many stories of his courage is the instance of his speaking in public on the occasion of the Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial in 1924, when the Communist Party of Germany was illegal.

One cold winter's Sunday in January, 1924, the revolutionary masses of Hamburg, at the call of the Communist Party, marched in procession to the cemetery. This had been an annual event all over Germany when the Party was legal; it

was dedicated to the memory of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, the founders of the Party, who had been foully murdered by the hand of counter-revolution. In the Hamburg cemetery a revolutionary memorial had been erected by the workers in honor of the heroes of the revolutionary struggles of 1918. Around this, several thousand workers gathered. The police were apparently in doubt whether this was an organized or spontaneous assembly, but took no risks and sounded the alarm.

THAELMANN SPEAKS
 Suddenly, Ernst Thaelmann, the man the police had been hunting for so long, appeared at the memorial and began to speak. The crowd drew in closer to listen, their faces lighting up with pleasure at the sight of their persecuted leader. They drew tightly around him, as though to protect him from the clutches of the police. The police at once got busy; they barred all the entrances and exits to the cemetery in order to cut off the meeting. They did not intend to let the fugitive escape this time. Meanwhile, Thaelmann had finished his courageous speech. Workers pressed round to squeeze him by the hand. A solid ring of workers surrounded him. Suddenly a wall of comrades formed, opening a lane to safety, and the police were once again balked of their prey.

The following year, on May 1, 1925, when the Party had finally been made legal, the workers held a mass procession, and Thaelmann, marched with his own contingent. The police, despite the Party's legality, attacked the procession, even assaulting the children's column with their rubber batons.

This incensed the workers beyond all bounds, and there was danger of a serious collision. The police captain had already provocatively drawn his revolver, when Thaelmann seized his horse by the bridle and in tones of thunder ordered him to put up his firearm and call off his men. The officer and police were intimidated by the threatening look of the incensed workers who crowded up behind Thaelmann; they thought it wiser to stop their provocation and withdraw.

Thaelmann is inspired with a burning love for the German workers and peasants, who are now languishing under the yoke of Nazi fascism, but whose ultimate victory over tyranny is inevitable. He is the embodiment of the glowing patriotism of the Germany to come, of a Germany freed by the working class from fascist reaction and cultural barbarity, a socialist Germany, which will resume its ties with the great traditions of the past, with the heritage of world progress.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Point of Order's Cooling-Off Program To Help Defend Democracy

- 1—We favor a 50-year cooling-off period before there can be any increase in prices, rents, speed-up or subway fares.
- 2—We favor a 50-year cooling-off period—with full pay—before any worker can be laid off.
- 3—We favor compelling every corporation to give one year's notice before it increases its profits—this cooling-off period to be used by the unions to work out new wage demands for their next contracts.
- 4—We favor a 4-year cooling-off period before any President who has been elected on a peace program can attempt to take the country into war.
- 5—We favor cooling off Sidney Hillman by denying him the right to hide away in sunny Florida whenever he wants to duck responsibility for some federal strike-busting.
- 6—We favor a cooling-off period for the hot and bothered owners of the anti-labor press—on an ice-floe somewhere in the Arctic Ocean.
- 7—We would also favor a permanent cooling-off period for Hitler and Churchill—except for the fact that eventually they will find themselves in a place where nothing can keep cool.

And still they keep coming in:
 Towards a NEW and a JUST day,
 Make MAY Day a MUST day!
 Matthew Hall.

Harry Bennett, Henry's stooge,
 Won't like May Day at River Rouge.
 Hatton Summers, a question that's moot,
 How many on May Day will you execute?
 May O'Day.

Italian workers will swell the May Day parades
 In answer to Antonini and other renegades.
 Pietro Raimondi.

May Day will be the gayest day of all
 When we see King Capital's final fall.
 C. E.

FDR says "sacrifices"—
 But May Day will say, "Bring down prices!"
 Lester Moss.

May Day is that famous day
 When a MARCH day comes in MAY.
 E. M.

OPM Director Knudsen told the unions the other day: "This job can't be handled with money. It must be handled with our hearts."
 We suppose that from now on, Knudsen's own General Motors will accept payment on its war contracts in kisses.

Letters From Our Readers

Installation Costs Too High—Farmer Does Without Electricity

Eatonville, Wash.

Editor, Daily Worker:
 A few minutes ago I was just reading the editorial in the March 28 issue of the Daily Worker, "The Dilemma of the Grand Old One."
 It is interesting to know of so much electric power in this state. I live about 25 miles from Tacoma. Heavy power lines go through my property, but I have no electricity myself. It costs almost \$30 to have it hooked up and then it is a dollar a month if we use any or not—so it's out of the question for us. B.

Sends His "Treasure" In Response to Appeal

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
 The following is a copy of a letter accompanying Angelo Herndon's "Let Me Live" which I sent to the Miami Section of the Communist Party.
 "In response to your appeal in the Daily Worker of April 5, may I send you my four-year-old treasure, Angelo Herndon's 'Let Me Live.'
 "It is sent with the deepest gratitude to Angelo Herndon for opening up to me a view of southern America and the Negro question that I had never dreamed possible. It pointed out that the same political, social and economic forces that hang the Negro people are the same forces that destroy democracy and trade unions; they are the forces that cause wars, unemployment for white as well as Negro.
 "And it impressed me with one thing more, that there is a much more forceful and important tie that binds people together, than the color of one's skin or one's religion or nationality. That tie is this: 'Are you a working man?—or do you sit back and reap profits at the expense of working men?' N. G."

Incomplete Picture

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
 A few days ago, Congressman Wadsworth of New York made a speech in the House about the excellent menus he sampled which are being served in the army camps. The following is a copy of a personal letter I wrote him. Please publish it:
 "That was a very rosy picture you painted before the House of the mouth-watering menus which are served at army camps.
 "What I want to point out to you is, that you didn't complete the picture. Why didn't you tell the House about that other menu, which you failed to include; the menu of death, disease, ruined lives and broken bones, which is being prepared for so many American mothers' sons?" H. Z.

Our "Daily" Should Be Seen Everywhere—Sends Donation for Distribution

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
 I am enclosing a dollar which I should like to go for the distribution of the "Daily" before factory gates in the striking areas.
 Our "Daily" is our Larka whose spark should be seen everywhere.
 A DEVOTED READER.

On The Score Board

Harvard Boys
Weren't
Scared by NYU

By Lester Rodney

The benching of Negro athletes by Northern colleges when a Southern team was played used to be taken more or less for granted. As the story from Harvard (elsewhere on this page) would indicate, the thing that's taken for granted now is an aroused student protest. That's a big step forward. The Harvard students who spoke out so quickly and sharply know all about the terroristic expulsion of seven NYU students who also called undemocratic discrimination by its right name. They didn't seem the least bit bulldozed. And they have the Annapolis authorities doing a little hemming and hawing already. We can expect Mrs. F.D.R. to be rubbing Cambridge-ward post haste to warn the students against such rude "immoderation."

The Harvard "Crimson" reveals that "it was not the students at Annapolis who wanted the Negro to go. Indeed they told the Harvard players exactly the contrary."

If this sort of thing keeps up, by gum, the students might begin to get a wee bit suspicious of the kind of "democracy" their administration heads are yelling so loudly about defending.

Anticipating the World's Series by some five months and two teams (the Reds and Indians), we tried a little mental comparison of the Dodgers and Yankees today man for man, position by position. And didn't get very far. Both teams are loaded with those good old question marks. You might offhand start with Joe Gordon over Dolph Camilli at first, for instance. Then you have to remember that the more experienced Camilli is still much slicker around the sack and packs as potent a run-driving-in punch. Off his minor league reputation you'd probably put a puzzled check next to Priddy's name in comparing second basemen. But you have to prove him better than Coscarart as a big leaguer first. You've got to like Pee-wee Reese over Rizzuto until the Scooter shows the same stuff in the big time that the Brooklyn shortstop has. And Rolfe and Lavagetto, figured on last year's basis... ??? You see what we mean? Try it yourself. It's all "IF." Except of course, for one Joseph V. DiMaggio in center field.

Despite the more sensational fireworks that issued from the Dodger and Yankee camps during the training period, the big league managers polled by U.P. figured the Reds and Indians as pennant winners in their respective circuits. The Ohio entries ARE sounder choices on the basis of known strength. But if Dodger and Yankee "ifs" we were just talking about come through there could easily be a five-cent series, IF Mayor La Guardia hasn't raised the fare by then, and IF indeed we've pulled ourselves out of the war and there is a 1941 World's Series. I'm not picking the pennant winners as yet, and I have divided rooting interest in the Yankees and Indians in the American League, but I AM cheering for the Dodgers, the TWU and the American Peace Mobilization.

Just read about the Louis-Musto fight in St. Louis. How that poor man manages to keep winning all his fights by knockouts after slipping steadily for five years is simply astounding, isn't it?

Reds Picked by U.P.; Dodgers Rated Third

Pitching Seen Doing It Again, With Cards 2nd; 'Question Marks' on B'klyn

Race Seen Close, with Cubs Possible Dark Horse; Giants Figured for Sad Sixth Place Finish

By George Kirksey

Pitching wins pennants—especially National League pennants—and that's why the Cincinnati Reds will hold the winning ticket again.

FISTIC ROW:

Galento 'Break' Non-Existent; Tami Powerful

An X-ray examination in Washington yesterday revealed no break in Tony Galento's left hand. There was a bruise. Tony quit in his corner before the seventh started yelling "my hand is broke" after taking a shellacking from Buddy Baer reminiscent of the one he took from big brother Max last year. He also finished that one on his stool, mumbling enough. The big windbag is completely through as a fighter.

Tami Mauriello, making his first appearance since KOing Steve Bellosio in the first at the Garden, knocked Wildcat O'Connor down seven times at the Coliseum before the ref stopped it in the sixth. Tami weighed 165. He's growing into the light heavyweight class. Chester Rico looked impressive KOing Marty Shapiro of Texas in the second. He's added a punch to his boxing skill.

CRACK LABOR 5 ON SPAIN BILL

Court fans who are looking forward to the clash Saturday night between the Renaissance and the All-Stars for the benefit of Spanish refugees aren't overlooking the first game of what promises to be a great doubleheader.

Taking the Royal Windsor court in the opener will be a pair of clubs that will demonstrate the fine quality of labor basketball, as well as the progressive flavor of trade union sports.

League B champs of the Trade Union Athletic Association, the Fur Merchants (and not the Furriers Joint Council, as was originally reported) will tussle with the Drag Clerks. The Merchants have headed the League B parade for the last two years. They won out this season after a tough struggle. Led by high-scoring ace such as Gold-man, one of the TUA's best players, the Merchants captured the second half crown after playoffs, engaged the first half winners, the same Drag Clerks, and walloped them 43-38. The game was a thriller, a great second half spurt of 20 points giving Local 64.

And there's plenty of drama on the side of the Clerks, too. Many are Whelan strikers, displaying the solidarity and understanding of labor by participating in these great games for the Spanish refugees staged by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

What's On

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 50¢ per line (10 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 11:30 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight
POETRY EVENING: Near Poets read own work. Two Book Studio, 116 W. 21st St., N.Y.C. Adm. 35c. New Poets Group. 8:30 P.M.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
WORKERS SCHOOL: Spring Term registration now going on! Complete program of Marxist-Leninist courses. Room 201, 34 E. 12th St.

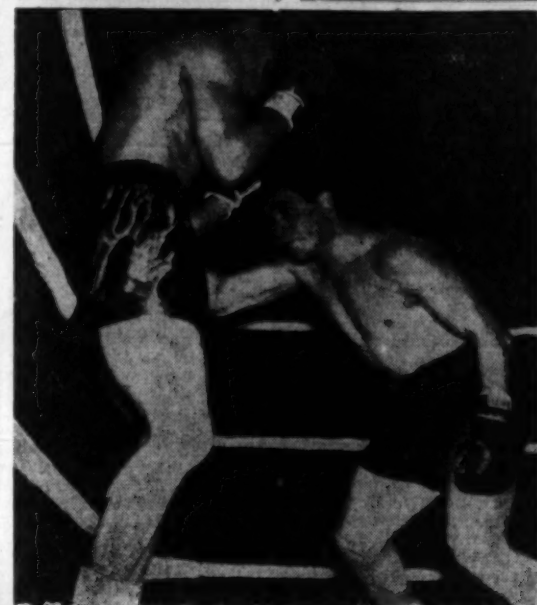
REGISTRATION
BKA BRIDGE SEMINAR: Spring Term begins April 14th. Workers School courses and instructors. 3200 Convent Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

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SPORTS DAILY WORKER NEW YORK

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1941

Number 16 Lasts 9 Rounds



Five-foot seven to begin with and using a grotesque crouch, Tony Musto stayed nine rounds with champion Joe Louis in St. Louis Tuesday night. Joe skillfully worked with his left to cut his opponent up, a hard right being impossible to land unless on the top of the head. Musto was down twice. Musto caught plenty of leather despite his stance and showed gameness in sticking it out against the sharp-shooting champ. Joe said later he'll be glad to get at Conn or Nova, who fight standing up.

Harvard Students Blast Jim-Crowing Of Lacrosse Star

By Bill Newton

The battle against Jim Crow in college sports, highlighted by the great fight being waged by NYU students, is spreading to other campuses and reaching new levels. "Fair" Harvard, traditional "liberal" American university, is currently the scene of a fight by undergraduates to force their administration to cease Jim Crow in athletics.

And the party of the second part in this case is the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. That brings right home the traditional combination of U. S. militarism and Jim Crow.

Faced with the forced withdrawal of Lucian Alexis, Jr., Negro lacrosse player, from the Harvard-Navy game played in Annapolis last Saturday, Harvard students acted in the same indignant way that has characterized the protests of NYU undergraduates.

Student representatives of various Harvard organizations declared that "by yielding to the Naval Academy's demands Harvard has taken an indefensible position in the eyes of a democratic nation."

They demanded that the university "clarify" its policy toward Negroes, and leveled charges of "intolerant Jim Crowism" at Annapolis.

Those are the same things NYU youths have been saying about their university. For that crime, seven campus leaders recently were expelled. But that didn't stop Violet students, who are raising to a new level the struggle against discrimination and for the immediate reinstatement of the seven by linking it up with their forthcoming annual

Medwick Bangs 2, Dodgers Trim Yanks 3rd Straight; Reese Hurt in 5-2 Victory

Shortstop Star Sprains Ankle Slightly, Back Soon —Selkirk Hits 2 for Yanks, Reiser Connects for B'klyn—Higbe Bears Down in Pinches

Those rampaging Dodgers knocked the Yankees over at Baltimore yesterday for the third straight time, 5-2, but the victory was clouded by an injury to Pee-wee Reese which may possibly keep the young shortstop sensation out of next Wednesday's season's opener.

Reese's spikes caught in the plate as he raced home safely from second on Paul Waner's double in the fifth. The result was a twist on the same ankle which he broke last season. Late reports from the Baltimore hospital indicated that it was nothing serious however and he may even be back in time for tomorrow's game with the Yankees at Ebbets Field.

The game was featured by home runs. Ducky Medwick, his big bat booming again, clouted two and Pete Reiser one for the Dodgers. George Selkirk biffed two for the lone Yank tallies.

Kirby Higbe had a rather weird seven innings. He gave five hits, walked ten men and hit one batsman. Yet he escaped with just one run, Selkirk's homer to open the seventh. Three fast double plays and five strikeouts of judicious moments pulled him out of trouble as he bore down. Four times the Yanks filled the bases on him and didn't score. In the first Kirby fanned Gordon, in the fourth he fanned Selkirk and in the fifth and seventh got Friday to bounce into double plays.

ONE TWO PUNCH
The Dodger's rocked rookie Peek with their new one-two punch in the fourth as Reiser lined one over the right field wall and Medwick hit the best pitch over the left field wall. In the fifth Reese got his second single, stole second and came over on Waner's double, catching his spike on this play. Medwick clouted his second over the wall in the sixth to make it 4-0 and in the seventh Wadell doubled and cantered in on Waner's second straight two-bagger.

The Yanks made their dying stab against relief pitcher Kemp Wicker in the ninth, Selkirk socking his second homer, DiMag

Danning Clouts 2 As Giants Beat Indians

Celebrates Return to Catching—Arnovich Also Connects

Harry Danning returned behind the plate yesterday and celebrated by banging out two home runs as the Giants beat the Cleveland Indians 6-3 for their second triumph in nine games played with the American Leaguers.

Morris Arnovich, in the left field spot vacated by Hank, also slammed out a homer. The bombardment was off Al Smith, who yielded all the Giant runs in his six inning stint. Harry Sisestadt stopped the Giants.

Harry Gumbert went seven pretty good innings for the Giants.

2 More to Montreal

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9 (UP).—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced the release on option of outfielder Charley Gilbert and right-handed pitcher Al Sherer to Montreal of the International League.

singing and Keller walking, but Dickey hit into the fourth double play to end the game.

Remember those old days when the Yanks used to use the Dodgers for punching bags on the way north?

Dodgers 000 210 110—3 11 1
Yanks 000 000 101—1 7 1
Higbe, Wicker and Owen; Peek, Stancu and Dickey.

Out Today

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